The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

THE LONG DAYS.

Yes, they are here again, the long, long days,
After the days of Winter, pinched and white;
Soon, with a thousand minstrels, comes the light;
Lete the sweet, robin-haunted dusk delays.

But the long days that bring us back the flowers,
The sunshine, and the quiet-dripping rain,
And all the things we knew of Spring, again,—
The long days bring not the long-lost long hours.

The hours that now seem to have been, each one,
A Summer in itself, a whole life's bound,
Filled full of deathless joy,—where, in his round,
Have those forever faded from the Sun?

The fret, the fever, the unrest endures,
But the time flies—Oh, try, my little lad,
Coming so hot and play-worn, to be glad
And patient of the long hours that are yours?
—W. D. Howells, in the June Atlantic.

LITTLE RUTH.

I know I was a selfish old idiot, now, when I look around me and see the mercies given me in my helpless old age, feel the warm love around me on all sides, and realize the desolation my own hand reached forth to grasp, but I was blind to the future in those days when I so nearly wrecked all its happiness.

This was how it happened! After Martha died—my wife, I mean, with whom forty happy years of my life were spent—and all my children were dead or married, excepting Ruth, there fell upon me the heavy misfortune that chained me to this chair, or my bed, for fifteen weary years.

I had been a hard-working man all my life—a wheelwright by trade—with a large family to rear, to clothe, to feed, to educate, and, ah, me! one by one to bury in the old churchyard, till only Mary, James, and Ruth, our baby, were left to me. Mary married, and went with her husband to the far West. James took his small fortune of a few hard-earned dollars and left us for the golden land of promise, California, and only little Ruth was left us. Then the angel of death came for Martha, and only six months later I was stricken helpless with paralysis.

I am reconciled now to my hard fate and can sit here happily, glad that my eyesight is still good, my right hand free, and that I have learned in my old age to love books, to enjoy reading and even writing, as I never did in the hard-working days of my youth. But in those first months of helplessness, when even to toss and turn in my nervous torture was denied me, my sufferings were simply horrible. No agony of pain, no torture of flesh or bone, could equal the dreadful pressure upon my strong limbs, that held them motionless, dead, in spite of my efforts to move them one little inch. I have fainted with the frightful efforts I have made just to lift once the feet that had carried me miles in a day with unwearied ease.

But even in that time of rebellious murmuring, of bitterest repining, there was some consolation. First, there was the house and five acres of land, my very own, free of debt or mortgage, and a small sum in the bank the interest of which lifted us above actual want. Then I had Ruth.

She was just twenty when her mother died, and others beside her father thought her face the fairest one for miles around. She had the bluest eyes, like little patches of summer sky, and hair that was the color of corn silk, and nestled in little baby curls all over her head—rebellious hair, that would never lie straight under any coaxing, but kinked up in tangles that were full of sunlight. Her skin was white as milk, with cheeks like the heart of a blush rose, and her smile showed the prettiest rows of pearly teeth I ever saw. She coaxed me from my wicked repinings by coming to me for directions, making me feel that my head was still needed to direct the work, though my feet would never more carry me over the door-sill. Then she fitted up for me a large back room that overlooked most of the farm, and had Silas, our head man, lift me up every morning, and put me in a deep cushioned chair by the window, where I could see the barn, the poultry-yard, the well and the fields of waving corn and wheat. She made me feel myself of importance by giving me thus the master-eye over my own little domain, and she brought up her own meals to eat with me in the room where my infirmity held me a prisoner.

You must understand what Ruth was to me, or you will never understand the simple story I have set myself to telling you. She taught me to use my right hand without the left, and if you want to appreciate the difficulty, tie your left arm down for one single hour, and try how often it will unconsciously strain at the cords. She brought me books from the village library, and opened to my old eyes and brain a field of pleasure never before explored. I had read my bible and the newspaper all my life; but I never knew even the name of books, now my greatest treasures, till Ruth thought "reading would be company" for me. Little Ruth, even she does not know the world she peopled for me in her loving care for my loneliness.

When she was busy about her housework, her baking, her washing and her ironing, she left all the doors standing open, that I might still hear her cheery voice as she sang or talked to me. Then, when all her work was done, she would put a clean white apron over her black dress, and sit close beside me, stitching busily on the household linen, while I read aloud whatever had most pleased my morning studies.

She devised little dainty dishes to tempt me to eat; she put saucers of flowers on my table that I might cheat myself into fancying I was out-doors, as their perfume crept out on the air; she nursed me, petted me, loved me, till even my misfortunes seemed blessings drawing us so near together.

And when she was all the world to me, all that saved me from misery, John Hays asked me to give him my Ruth for his wife. I could have struck him dead when he stood before me, a young giant in strength, with his handsome, sunburnt face glowing with health, and wanted to take away my one blessing, my only home-child.

"I will be a true son to you, Mr. Martin," he said earnestly. "I will never take Ruth from here; but let me come and share her life, and lift some of the burdens from her shoulders."

I laughed bitterly. I knew well what such sharing would be when Ruth had a husband, and perhaps children, to take her time and her love from me But I was not harsh. I did not turn this suitor from my house, and bid him never speak to Ruth again, much as I longed to do it. I worked more cautiously. I let him go from me to Ruth; and when he left her, and she came to me, all rosy blushes, to tell me, with drooping lids and moist eyes, of her new happiness, I worked upon her love and her sense of duty till she believed herself a monster of ungraceful wickedness to think of leaving me or taking any divided duty upon her hands.

I wept, asking her if she could face her dead mother after deserting her helpless father. I pointed out to her the unceasing round of wifely duty that would keep her from my side, and proved to her that the duties of child and wife must clash, if undertaken under such circumstances as were proposed.

The loving, tender heart yielded to me, and John was tearfully dismissed. Through the warm autumn months, when the corn ripened, and was gardened—when our crops were blessed, and the little bank-fund was increased by the price of the farm produce—Ruth grew very quiet and subdued. She was not sad, having always a cheery word and pleasant smile for me; but the pretty rosy-tint left her face her round cheeks, and I no longer heard her singing at her work. When I read the best passages in my books to her, I would see her eyes fixed dreemily on some far-away thought, her work lying idle, till she woke with a start at my fretful questions.

For I grew fretful and trying 'in those days. I wanted her to give up woman's dearest hopes and sweetest affections, and be the same sunshiny Ruth she was before my hand tore away her love-dreams. I wanted her to put away all the loving, tender ties of wifehood and motherhood, and pass her life in devotion at the armchair of a paralyzed old man. And when she complied, with gentle, touching submission, then I wanted her to be the bright, happy girl who had resigned nothing, and who could nurse sweet, girlish fancies, with John for a hero. An unreasonable old tyrant, wasn't I!

The winter came in early that year, and before Christmas everything was frozen up tight, and the cold was intense. We piled up coal in the stoves, listed doors and windows—that is, Ruth did the work, and I enjoyed the result; but there came one cold day—one Friday—when it seemed no coals, no listing could conquer the cold. Children froze on their way to school that day, and were found stiff and stark, leaning against the fences. Food froze on the tables. Ask anybody in Maine if they remember that black Friday, and see if some mothers' eyes will not fill as they think of the little scarlet-hooded figures brought to their doors, white and rigid, that had lifted rosy, round cheeks for a kiss only a few short hours before.

On this cold Friday, Ruth hurried through her work in the morning, making my room the warmest place in the house, covering my arm-chair with soft woollens, and moving it near the stove. I would have it face the window, for my glimpse of out-door life was too precious to resign; but I was not, as usual, near it, for Ruth said there might be a draught.

When all was done in-doors, I saw from my chair Ruth, with a scarlet cloak and hood thrown over her, going to the well with an empty bucket. She stepped along quickly over the hard, frozen ground, and I was admiring the trim little feet, and the dainty figure, when I saw her slide to the two steps that were above the well-walls and fall. She had slipped, and she lay doubled up between the two wooden steps and the rough sides of the well, as if she could not rise. Two or three times her hands clutched the lower step, and she raised herself half way up, only to fall back again, as if her limbs would not support her.

And I could only look on, powerless to move to aid her. Oh, the agony of it! To know she was hurt, unable to rise, and I helpless as a log. I screamed and called for help. Silas was somewhere, I could not tell where, and I called loudly for him. I could see, after a time, that Ruth, after her frantic struggles, was growing drowsy with the death-sleep of cold. The scarlet hood drooped more and more, till it rested against the well-side, and the blue-veined lids closed over her eyes. The sight called from me such a cry of agony as I thought must be heard for miles.

It was heard. A moment later, John Hayes, panting and eager-eyed, burst open my door.

"What is it?" he cried. "I heard you calling on the road!"

"Ruth—Ruth!" I screamed. "She is freezing to death by the well!"

He stopped to hear no more. Out upon the hard, slippery ground, down the steps with swift, rapid strides, and then I saw him stoop and lift the little scarlet-cloaked figure in his strong arms, and come swiftly back, bending his face down over the senseless one on his arm, while hot tears rained down his brown cheeks. He put her on a lounge near my chair, and then dashed out for snow.

"Rub her—rub her!" he said. "I am going for a doctor and my mother!"

Before it seemed possible he could have crossed the lots to his home, his mother was with me, and lifted Ruth away from the fire to the bed. The doctor came, and the two worked till my heart sank with utter hopelessness before the blue eyes opened again, or the breath fluttered through the pale lips.

But it did at last, and John joined me in a fervent "Thank God!"

But Ruth had broken her leg, and we knew she must lie helpless for many weeks before she could be our own active bright girl again. It was an appalling truth for me to face, but she was not dead, not lying frozen against the rough well-curb, and I could not but feel thankfulness far, far above the pain of knowing her suffering. I was trying to settle it all in my mind; to understand the doctor's words, while Mrs. Hayes and the doctor lifted Ruth to her own room, that opened into mine. They were away a long time, and John sat beside me holding my hand in his, and comforting me as if I had not taken the very hope of his life from him.

"Don't grieve so!" he said gently. "She will live!"

"Thanks to you!" I said. "Oh, John, if she gets well, she is yours. Give her your strong arm for life, John, instead of my helplessness. I see to-day where my selfish love has nearly cost her, her life!"

"Do you mean that? John asked, with a little trembling in his voice; "do you really mean that?"

"I do, indeed. Let me stay here, John. I will not be a burden on your purse, for the house and farm, and all I have saved, are Ruth's but let her give me what time and love she can spare from you."

"Gladly," he answered; but we will not wait till she is well, Mr. Martin. Let me have Ruth for my wife now, to-day!"

"With a broken leg, sick, helpless."

"Does she not need me the more? Give her to me now."

But he had to wait till the banns were called in church three times, though he came to us that day, caring for me with the tenderness of a son, while his mother nursed Ruth. They were alone together as we were, and they had shut up the house, and come to live with us, never to leave again. For, one morning, propped up with pillows, Ruth was dressed in white by Mrs. Hayes, and we had a wedding in the little room. My chair was moved in, and the neighbors came from far and near to hear the solemn words that made John and Ruth man and wife.

And happiness has shed its true light upon our home ever since.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND STEALER.

The La Presse of Vienna contains the following particulars of the theft of jewelry by a member of the Imperial family of Russia.

The sister-in-law of the Emperor of Russia had for more than a month been puzzled to account for the disappearance from her rooms of a variety of precious articles. Her servants were carefully watched, but it was impossible to find among them the author of the robberies. She therefore laid the matter before the Czar, who, after much hesitation, sent for Von Trephoff, the chief of police. A pretty police truly, you provide me with, said he to the alarmed official, 'I suppose that soon I will have no security against thieves in the Winter Palace itself. Diamonds and precious stones have disappeared from the Marble Palace where my sister-in-law lives. Theft after theft is committed and you do not ever suspect anybody.

Von Trephoff, menaced with disgrace promised that in twenty-four hours the identity of the robber should be established. Acting on his own responsibility he summoned all the servants in the Marble Palace (the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine), subjected them to a rigid examination and kept his word to the Emperor by revealing to him the fact that the thief was Nicholas Constantinoviteh, a youth scarcely twenty years of age, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, and nephew of Alexander II. The chief of police, pursuing his researches, also discovered that the stolen jewelry was conveyed by the princely thief to a beautiful American lady, Miss Fenix, to whom the young man had also given several notes amounting in value to $5,000,000 francs.

"The prince was placed in custody in the Marble Palace. His physicians say that his brain is affected."

A CAT WHIPPED BY ROBINS.

The Geneseo, N. Y., Republican says:—A robin had a nest under the north stoop of the Court House, and on Friday her brood of young robbins made their first attempt to fly. As one poor, half-fledged bird was laboriously flying near the ground, a tiger-ish-looking cat spied and gave it chase. The bird flew as best it could, but the cat's swift, stealthy steps gained upon it, and the fate of the bird seemed sealed. But its terrified cries brought relief, and just as the cat pounced upon and seized it in her mouth, half a dozen old robbins lit on her back with a fury that was perfectly astonishing to her catship, and dropping her prey she incontinently turned tail and flew across the yard, the relentless robins pursuing her with the greatest fury and filling the air with their vengeful cries. Not until the cat took refuge in an adjoining building did the birds give up the chase, and return to the young bird. The latter was unhurt, and the noise of the contest having drawn to the spot twenty-five or thirty other robins, it completed its day's practice under ample protection, and amid a clattering of birds' tongues seldom heard in Northern climes.

A THRILLING SPEECH.

[Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat.]

During the recent canvass in this county for nominations by the "primary election," Dick Lucas, of this city, was a candidate for the jailership. He is an orator of his own peculiar sort, and deals in a kind of eloquence which has scarcely a parallel. At Bristow Station he delivered himself in a singularly feeling and impressive manner, addressing the crowd of eager listeners as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Where are my opponents? Why, gentlemen, they are nowhere. I feel myself as much above my opponents as a possum in a persimmon tree does above the ground he crawls on. I call on you in the name of the shaggy-headed lion, which whipped the American eagle; I call on you in the name of the peacock of liberty, which flewed over the Rocky Mountings—to come to my rescue. Come on Monday next and promote Dick to the office to which he perspires. When you shall have been dead, and the green briers shall have entwined themselves around your graves, then will your sons come to me and say, Dick, some years ago our fathers voted for you for the office of jailership of Warren county; then will I say, Roll on thou silver moon, I will be with thee till the last day in the evening.

IN THE TWILIGHT.

In the twilight I am musing,
Looking 'round with joyous smile
On the beauties of the Summer,
That my lovely thoughts beguile,
Crimson roses by me shedding
Forth their fragrant, rich perfume;
Earth in June is to me Heaven
With its fields of flowery bloom.

Years ago, here, in the gleaming
Ere night's shadows o'er me fell,
I once stood and in the zephyrs
Felt around a joyous spell.
Ah! that eve will be remembered
Long as fancy has its play,
For the heart has many memories
That will never fade away.

But we know how buds and blossoms
Soon are withered, laying cold
How they mock us by their dying
When we feign would them unfold.
How we sigh to see them scatter
All their leaflets to the blast,
Like the hopes of youth departed,
That were far too bright to last.

And we know how recollection,
Brings to us each lovely spot,
Where they once in fragrant beauty
Smiled on us and gladness brought.
How the very breeze around us
Told us of their presence there,
And we know it in our spirits,
For their breath was on the air.

So it is with many dreamings
That for years have mouldering lain,
Till in darkness, wierd and mystic
They return with mournful strain,
Bringing music of the vanished,
Music sad, and sweetly low,
And we listen, catch the rythm
That resounds in gentle flow.

Oh! 'tis well for us that ever
When we madly long for rest,
That some thought of yore comes quickly
Stills the throbbing in each breast.
For on earth are many mortals
That would gladly pause and die,
Did not memory bring a vision
That is sweet to every eye.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

MATRIMONIAL SUPERSTITIONS.

In olden days June was held the most propitious month in the twelve for marriage—a happy result being rendered doubly certain if the ceremony was timed so as to take place at the full moon, or when the sun and moon were in conjunction. That unimpeachable authority, the registrar general, tells us that May is in these later days a favorite marrying month in England, so that one matrimonial superstition has gone the way all such fancies are doomed, sooner or later to go; for May used to be as much avoided by persons about to marry as June was favored, that merry month being supposed to be specially under the influence of malignant spirits delighting in domestic discord. "The girls are all stark naught that wed in May," is the verdict of one old saw; another declares—

From the marriages in May,
All the bairns die and decay;

a third pronounces, "Who marries between the sickle and the scythe will never thrive;" while a poet, complimenting the month at the expense of what should be the ruling passion in marriage-minded folks, sings:

May never was the month of Love,
For May is full of flowers;
But rather April, wet by kind,
For Love is full of showers!

In times gone by, candidates for connubiality in England were obliged to study times and seasons. The church would not allow them to marry just when they felt inclined. "Marriage," says the register of Norton, comes in on the 13th of January, and at Septuagesima Sunday it is out again until Low Sunday, at which time it comes in again, and goes not out till Rogation Sunday; thence it is forbidden until Trinity Sunday; from thence it is unforbidden till Advent Sunday, and comes not in again until the 13th of January." That those concerned might better remember the rules, somebody put them in rhyme running thus;

Advent marriage doth deny,
But Hilary gives thee liberty;
Septuagesima says thee nay;
Eight days from Easter says you may;
Rogation bids thee to contain,
But Trinity sets thee free again.

Young ladies should abstain from listening to any one whose surname begins with the same letter as their own:

To change the name and not the letter,
Is a change for the worse, and not for the better,

and they would do well to take the precaution of placing their initials in conjunction with those of any admirer they incline to favor, and ask, like Malvolio: "What should that alphabetical position portend?" for if, of the united initials, any word can be formed, they may be certain the owners of them will never be happy together.

It is an unhappy omen for a wedding to be put off when the day has once been fixed. In Sweden it is believed much harm will ensue if a bridegroom stands at the junction of cross-roads, or beside a closed gate, upon his wedding-morn. It is a bad sign if the bride fails to shed tears on the happy day, or if she indulges herself by taking a last admiring glance at the looking-glass after her toilet is completed; but she may gratify her vanity without danger if she leaves one hand ungloved until beyond temptation. To meet a priest, dog, cat, lizard, or serpent on the way to church—to look back, or to mount many steps before gaining the church door, are alike ominous of future unhappiness; and according to north-country notions, it is courted misfortune to marry in green, or while there is an open grave in the church-yard, or to go in at one door and out at another. The weather, too, has a good or bad influence upon affairs; happy is the bride the sun shines on, and, of course, the converse is equally true. Chamberlain, writing to his friend Carleton in 1604, tells him how the wedding of their mutual acquaintance, Mr. Winwood, was celebrated to an accompaniment of thunder, lightning and rain that was ominous enough to have startled a superstitious man, which, luckily, Winwood was not; so "he turned all to the best," like a loving groom and a wise man. Evil potents may scare the happy pair even after the knot has been tied. "When the bridemaids undress the bride," says Misson describing the marriage merriments of England, "they must throw away and lose all the pins. Woe to the bride if a single one be left about her; nothing will go right! Woe also to the bridesmaids if they keep one of them, for they will not be married before Whitsuntide, or till the Easter following at the soonest!" Where the Scottish custom is followed of the newly-wedded couple being welcomed home by the husband's mother meeting them at the door and breaking a currant bun over the head of the bride before her foot crosses the threshold, it is thought a very bad omen if the bun be by mistake broken over any head but that to which the honor is due. If a bridal party ventures off dry land, they must go up stream; should they be fool-hardy enough to go down the water, either the bride, the bridegroom or one of the bridesmaids will infallibly feed the fish.

HOW TO QUIET HORSES.

According to a discovery made by Prof. Shiff, of Florence,—a discovery which has been pushed beyond him by many others,—it was found that it was quite enough to touch the nostrils of a horse, simply passing the finger along the sides of the nose, to stop the activity of the heart and respiration, and stop consciousness in a measure. He did not find, but left another to find it, that interchanges between tissues and blood is also stopped. It is well known now that most of those men who succeed in quieting violent horses put their fingers to that part, and sometimes inside the nares: Merely touching these parts may produce some effect; pressing hard upon them has far more effect. It is not essential that the application be made there, as a pressure of the lip may produce the same thing. In some animals, rabbits and guinea pigs, if we pass needles into their chest and heart, so as to judge of respiration and circulation, we find that the needles stop altogether as we press the lips or part of the cheek. It is not that the poor creature is frightened as when we have deprived them partly of their consciousness, or almost altogether by the use of chloroform, the same phenomena occur. There is a very curious fact mentioned by Catlin, who traveled in the West, and wrote two volumes on the Indians. He states that the calves of the buffalo, if they are caught, and the air from the lungs of a man is strongly breathed into their nostrils, will become so fascinated by that peculiar influence that they will run after the horse of the hunter, and follow him five or six miles. It is said, and Mr. Catlin affirms it, that in Texas, or in other parts of the country where there are wild horses taken by the lasso, if the hunter succeeds in taking hold of their nostrils and then forcibly expels air from his lungs into the nostrils of the horse, he will follow him anywhere, and become perfectly tame. These facts deserve to be studied. I have heard that when Mr. Rarey acted so powerfully on very violent horses, both in this country and in Europe, he had something to do with their nostrils also. What he did, however, he kept in a great measure secret. That part of the system, at any rate, has a great deal to do in diminishing the activity of the principal organs. It is very natural therefore, that such a power should be acquired by one who has done such a thing to an animal, as intelligent as the horse.

THE RUSSIAN SCANDAL.

The following sensational explanation is given by the Augsburg Gazette of the recent arrest and disgrace of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia:

"A fashionable scandal is reported from St. Petersburg. The story concerns a young man belonging to the highest circles, who has been arrested for and offence against property. Finding it impossible to make his resources meet the expenses into which he had been drawn by his mistress, a young Frenchwoman, he allowed himself to be inculpated in an attempt upon his mother's rich collection of diamonds. She did not discover her loss until some weeks later, when she was about to make a foreign tour. Without suspecting that she was about to denounce her own son, the great lady placed herself immediately in communication with the police, whose chief, a clever man, a few days later ascertained where the diamonds were and who had taken them. At the same time he made a report to the Emperor, who ordered a formal document to be drawn up and the conclusions to be submitted to him." The same paper goes on to say that "the sympathies of the public are against the young man. Already by his antecedents he has caused more than one scandal. It is remembered especially that a short time before the campaign to Khiva, in a tarter traktyr, he, by his improper attitude towards a member of the British Legation, provoked a row which he began by a blow of the fist and which ended in a pretty severe thrashing upon his own person." All St. Petersburg was excited about the matter, and it took all the skill and energy of Prince Gortchakoff and the English Minister to arrange it.

THE CZAR'S NOSE.

There has certainly, however, been a deterioration in the physique of the Russian Imperial family since the time of Nicolas. Nicolas was undoubtedly one of the very handsomest and noblest figures in Europe, and his features and expression were as commanding as his physical bulk. The present Czar is tall and comely in his way, but he is cast in a less stately and heroic mold than his father. His face is amiable, but without much dignity. It is, in fact, rather soft; and the nose, which in Nicolas was majestic, in his son has begun to decline into the little round button which is seen on the flat Calmuck faces of the grandchildren. The old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you come upon a Tartar," is applicable here in another sense. The short, dumpty stature, bullet heads, flat faces, and small eyes and noses of the Czarowitz, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis, are unmistakably of the Tartar type. —London Letter.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

MY GRAVE.

I dream now of a little grave,
O'er which the dew-wet grasses wave;
Now half-way hid by falling showers
And drifting floods of apple flowers;
Now lying green beneath the sun,
That pauses, when the day is done,
To press one kiss upon the mound.
Then hurries through the golden door,
And flies on his unending round,
To bring us dawn and day once more.

They laid her beneath the boughs;
I never knew when it was done.
Far on the orient summer floods
I wafted on 'neath moon and sun,
And never dreamed that they had laid
The still sweet face I loved so well,
Beneath the green where violets strayed,
In blue-eyed sadness, through the dell.

Ah me, and I am weeping still!
And she is sleeping there below,
Lulled by the low-voiced whippoorwill,
And covered by the apple blow.
A daisy bends its snowy head,
Above my darling in her rest:
And weeps its sweetness o'er my dead,
And drops its petals on her breast.

LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.
—Bridgeport, Conn., May, 1874.

FARM NOTES.

EARLY CUT GRASS THE BEST.

The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural schools of fatherland, for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. The experiments were initiated by the excessive demand for forage in Germany, but are not the less valuable on that account. By an elaborate series of analyses, it is shown why young grass is more nutritious than mature grass physiological experiments show that it is more easily digested. Thus grass two and a half inches high, contains nearly fifty per cent. more albumenoids than grass which is six inches high, and about ten per cent. more of "crude fat." The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less fish-forming matter than the young grass, and besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious and digestive than summer hay.

TRANSPLANTING FLOWERS.

When your flower plants get from an inch and a half to two inches high, they should be thinned out and transplanted. It should be done after a rain, so that the ground from which they are taken and whither they are put will be thoroughly moistened. A little ball of soil should go with each and they should be firmly set. A garden trowel is the best implement with which to remove the plants.—[Germantown Telegraph.

ABOUT CATTLE.

The books tell us that the first cattle imported into this country were by Columbus in 1493. The first importation by the Plymouth Company was in 1624. A few years later the Dutch brought them to New Hapshire. The average weight of these cattle were a little less than 300 pounds. In 1710 the average weight of beef cattle in the London market was 370. In 1793 it had gone up to 490 pounds. In 1832 the average weight had increased to 756 pounds. Since then the average has steadily advanced until in the Brighton market of Boston to-day, they average fifty per cent. more than in 1850. The largest beef reported in the books was raised by Mr. John Sankers, of Massachusetts, weighing 3,600 pounds, live weight, Mr. William Smith, of Detroit, owned the steer "Greeley," weighing 4,110 pounds gross, net 3,700. At the present time it is a common occurrence that a shipment of Illinois cattle average 1,600 pounds. This increase in the weight, and consequent value, has been brought about by judicious selection, and feeding.—Am. Republican.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

Cultivating wheat with hoe or cultivator pays in England. Mr. John Heiges is trying the experiment on his farm west of the borough line. We never saw better wheat anywhere than in that field. It is far ahead of anything about. He claims it will yield over sixty bushels to the acre; further, he claims it can be cultivated at an additional cost of six dollars to the acre, and that the gain is at least twenty dollars on the acre.—[York Democrat.

BE THOROUGH.

There can be nothing of more importance than thoroughness. Every live progressive farmer must of necessity be thorough if he expects to make his occupation a success. He must not try to do too much by cultivating too many acres with too little help and machinery, nor should he keep more stock than can be kept in a good, thriving condition. He should aim to keep ahead of his work, which has been previously planned, and work out his plans to the very letter. Whatever is worth doing should be done well. Thoroughness in farming pays. When plowing plow with as much care as if you were competing for a premium. Let no cut and covering be done, but set the plow so that it will square and true, and not so that it will run sideways, like a hog to war. When harrowing make no balks, but usually lap the harrow half. and get the seed-bed in good order. See that the soil is pulverized finely, so that the plant food will be available. In seeding get the best seed, fan it thoroughly, and arrange your sieves so that all the small and imperfect grains will be separated from the large perfect ones.

To be thorough we must be saving. Too much grain is wasted in nearly every harvest field. It pays to take the time to cradle a swathe around the field, so that the reaper can run the first round without driving over the standing grain. A little more thoroughness in the matter of saving grain when harvesting and threshing would amount in the aggregate to a sum that would astonish many a farmer who has never seriously considered the matter.—[American Stock Journal.

VARIETIES.

THREE quarts of potato bugs before breakfast is considered the measure of a man's exterminating capacity in Bedford, Pa.

AN amateur reporter sent in an account of a wreck, in which he stated that "no less than thirteen unfortunates bit the dust."

WHERE do wicked little boys go to who fish on Sunday?" asked a teacher in a Sunday school. "Down to "Cullom's Riffle," was the prompt reply.

MARRIAGE fees in Wisconsin are said to have largely increased, in consequence of the practice of the clergymen kissing the bride having been abolished.

A MISSOURI man wheeled his wife, who is a cripple, three miles to see a funeral. The poor lady said it was the first day's real enjoyment she had seen for seven years.

ONE pint of whisky cost a jury in Sullivan, Ill., about $300 the other day, eleven jurors having been fined by a ferocious judge $25 each for drinking in the jury room.

A SOLITARY photographer recently found his way to a mining town in Nevada, but soon after left abruptly, because of having been shot at by a miner who insisted on having his picture taken by lamp-light.

PUNCH'S receipt for the preservation of furs is excellent: "Pull out all the hairs with tweezers, and varnish the skin. In the spring remove the varnish and carefully stick all the hairs in their old places."

THE citizens of a town in India prohibit ladies from driving, including the act among the list of punishable nuisances. They say that women have not nerve enough to control horses, and when they attempt to do so it places the lives and limbs of the citizens in danger.

A RURAL paper observes, with great felicity of expression: "These moonlight nights! Ah, by how many vine embowered gates, 'soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again' and the pressure of a tiny hand in the huge masculine paw wakes to ecstacy the living liar."

EMILY FAITHFUL, the English lady who is one of the most respected and able of the advocates of the interests of her sex, says that in her opinion the intemperate use of ice water is one of the causes of the delicate health of American women.

CHILDREN have a passion for scribbling in their school books, and as the practice does not add to the beauty of the volumes, the trouble has been met half way by a publisher who issues books having silica slates attached to the inside covers.

THE will of the late Gen. Dyer is a model for brevity and clearness. It is as follows: "I, Alexander B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, reposing the utmost confidence in my beloved wife, Eliza B. Dyer, bequeath all my property, real and personal, to her, and constitute her sole executrix."

A NEW and very amusing toy for children is a box of wooden figures, painted to represent acrobats, which can be put together in sections, like blocks, to form groups suggestive of a first-class circus performance. The wooden men go through the ground and lofty tumbling business almost as large as life and quite as natural.

A MAGNIFICENT feather cloak was wasted when King Lunalilo was buried. They wrapped him in it, though it was worth $100,000; as if a cheaper article would not have served the distinguished corpse as well. A million of birds of rare plumage were sacrificed to furnish the material of which this gorgeous garment was made, and it had been handed down to Lunalilo through generations of royal chieftains.

ONE of the most unaccountable and inexcusable forms of vandalism is the desecration of a graveyard, an aggravating instance of which is reported from Waterford, on the Hudson. Some twenty lots were disfigured, and a memorial tablet erected to the memory of a Methodist minister's wife, and a beautiful stone erected to the memory of a former clergyman, were both broken to fragments.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know "if every woman is not, to some extent, a Kleptomaniac." For our part, we have never been quite willing to admit that there is constitutionally any such mania as kleptomania; but, in regard to the propensity to which he refers, we may say that the best authorities are agreed that no lady can be left alone in the presence of a box of face-powder without trying a little, just to see how it looks.—[Brooklyn Argus.

A YOUNG man in Rochester, who is very fond of euchre, and also very fond of the daughter of the pillar of one of the churches, was taking tea at the house of his adored some time since, and had some fruit cake offered him. Being somewhat confused on account of his situation, as the cake was held out to him he very politely said: "I pass!" The father hearing him, and having played in some of his younger days, was horrorstruck at his infatuation for the game, and thought he would teach him a lesson. He spoke bluntly: "You pass? then I order you up—and there's the door."

AN amusing incident occurred on a train in New York State, recently. A newly married couple entered the car and took a seat. The husband wanting to smoke, left his wife and went into the smoking car. The bride began to dose, and while she slept a stranger entered the car, and, as it was crowded, quietly took a seat beside the young wife. Shortly she began to nod, and doubtless imagining that her husband was still in the seat, gently reclined toward the stranger, and soon her head fondly nestled on his breast. At this juncture the husband returned. He stood in mute astonishment in the aisle until the lady awoke, and, realizing the situation, drew back in amazement, suffused with blushes. Stranger explained, the husband was satisfied, and wife tried hard to appear unconcerned.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 13, 1874

COL. T. A. SCOTT also succeeds J. Edgar Thomson, deceased, as Park Commissioner.

THE Dispatch had another whack at the Democracy yesterday, and yet it claims it is not an organ.

THE decent Republicans are disgusted with their primaries on Saturday and are ripe for a bolt.

THE Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio are to hold their State Conventions on the same day; August 26.

WILLIAM B. MANN says he never will support Grant for a third term, except for a valuable consideration.

THE Radical officials of New Hampshire are unhappy. The Democrats are relieving them of all the offices within reach of the Legislature.

ERRETT says he will not say a word in favor of Salary Grabber Negley, neither will he say anything against him. He'll be as dumb as an oyster.

COLFAX is opposed to the decoration of Confederate graves. He is also opposed to paying back his share of the Credit Mobilier corruption fund.

IT cost more to run the delegate election on Saturday than it does a campaign. Some of those chosen have made enough to keep them for months.

IT is positively asserted that the folly of redeeming greenbacks in silver, five dollars at a time, did not originate with Judge Richardson, but with Grant.

OREGON responds handsomely to New Hampshire by electing the entire Democratic ticket and no doubt salary-grabber Grant has discovered that he commenced too late to unload.

EX-GOV. Bramlette of Kentucky, was on Wednesday, married to Mrs. Mary J. Adams, daughter of Rev. M. B. Wharton of Louisville. The happy pair are now enjoying themselves at Niagara Falls.

THE appointment of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Bristow, appears to give very general satisfaction. That of the Judge of the Court of Claims, Richardson, very general dissatisfaction.

NOTWITHSTANDING Grant is doing his level best to save his friends of the Washington Ring, aided by Senator Conkling and Speaker Blaine, we are promised a fair report. We will be better able to judge when we see it.

REV. FATHER TERRY, a Catholic clergyman of Chicago, recently indulged in the luxury of a lecture on the poetry of Genesis which was startling, first to his audience, and secondly to himself. Bishop Foley gave him permission to take a walk out of the diocese, which he has accordingly done.

ACCORDING to the Charleston Courier more than two thousand pieces of real estate in the city of Charleston have been forfeited to the State, for the non-payment of State taxes, within one week. The owners of the property were unable to pay the taxes, and the property was offered for sale without finding bidders.

THE action of the Democratic Committee on Saturday, in removing out of sight all disturbing elements, indicates a harmonious Convention. The Democracy should take advantage of the divisions in the ranks of the opposition, by having none in its own, and placing in nomination the best material it can find. We hope the delegate meetings will be fully attended, and representatives sent to the Convention who have no sympathy with cliques or axes to grind, but looking only to the good of the party and the country, nominate men who fill the Jeffersonian schedule.

A DECIDED indication of the general breaking up of the Republican party is found in the fact that Senator Morton is foremost in the movement looking to the formation of a new party. A Washington correspondent says that the Senator "is having frequent interviews with Republican Congressmen from various sections, whom he invites to his rooms for the purpose of conference on the subject. He complains in a general sort of a way that the Republican party is not progressive and aggressive enough; that it is standing still, while the people are growing away from it, and that it has no settled and well-defined policy on anything."

THE SEXES IN SCHOOLS.

Not only are mixed schools of white and black children repugnant to the general sense of the people, but the mixture of the sexes is pronounced wherever a thorough examination has been made as "pregnant with danger." Parents seem to be satisfied that school houses are built and teachers provided, and in the absence of gross public scandal, imagine their children advance in learning and the fear of God. A closer examination will develop in some public schools a positive danger, which parents who have any regard for the future welfare of their children would do well to heed and not take everything for granted, as they now do.

OHIO POLITICS.

People who imagine that the Ohio Democracy are at variance with Senator Thurman on the currency question are very much mistaken. It is true that a few of the leaders, as well as a part of the rank and file who have been in the habit of placing implicit confidence in these leaders, oppose his financial views, but this opposition is daily growing less, as the Senator's position becomes more generally understood—or rather, in fact, it has already narrowed down to a few personal animosities.

A question like that of the finances, is one that survives all political revolutions, and Senator Thurman is not the man to desert the tried standard of the Democracy on this question, and take up with the temporary nostrums proposed by the Radical empirics or the leaders of any other temporary or revolutionary party. He, in common with the Democracy, believes in a currency that will not cheat the poor man out of the just earnings of his labor.

We have conversed with a gentleman who thoroughly understands the situation in Ohio, and who has met and exchanged views with the leading Democrats of the State, and he assures us that at least nine out of every ten Democrats in the State of Ohio are with Senator Thurman on the finance question. The opposition to him among a small portion of the Democratic press under the lead of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has taken most unwarrantable steps to prejudice the Democracy against him, and in some few instances have achieved a temporary success. They assert, for instance, that in opposing the inflation scheme of Logan, Morton & Co., Senator Thurman supports the Administration of Grant, and is acting in the interest of the bondholders.

A position more fallacious and illogical could not be assumed. Grant himself had expressed no views upon the question, until after Senator Thurman had clearly defined his position by his speeches and votes upon the bill. It is also well known that Grant had intended to approve the measure up to the last moment and was led to veto it, by one of those strange contradictions that distinguish his administration. But suppose that he had really been placed in a position to choose between Grant and Morton, Logan and Butler, would it have been more Democratic for him to have espoused the cause of the most pronounced demagogues and destructionists among the Radical leaders? If there is any choice among the Radical leaders, Morton, Logan, Butler and their fellows are the last to be selected. There has not been a measure looking to the abrogation of our political institutions that they have not championed. As a general proposition, it is safe to oppose whatever they may favor, as having for its ulterior design an inimical effect upon the country, it matters not in what specious garments it may be clothed in the outset.

As to the proposition that to have a sound and reliable currency is to work for the interest of the bondholders nothing could be more strikingly absurd. To have every dollar of paper in circulation to represent a dollar in gold, is to place the laborer, whose revenue is derived from his labor, on the same financial footing with the holder of gold paying bonds. No political problem admits of a more simple solution. With the present premium on gold, the laborer when he earns a dollar receives a paper dollar worth only 87 1-2 cents, while the bondholder who earns a dollar in interest on his bonds, receives his revenue in gold worth 1.12½ on the dollar, giving him an advantage over the laboring man of 25 cents upon every dollar. The inflation ideas of Morton, Logan, Butler, & Co., if carried out, would make the disproportion still greater.

The bondholder, with his gold currency, worth one-fifth more than the currency of the laboring man, is in favor of any measure that will continue the advantage he possesses. It is clear that to expand an irredeemable currency is not going to work against the advantages of the bondholder, for it will result in increasing the premium on his gold, and depreciating the paper currency of the masses. In a Democratic-Republican country, it is a dangerous policy to have two currencies, one for the rich and one for the poor. The poor man's currency can be nothing else than a cheat and a swindle, and Senator Thurman very clearly explains the Democratic doctrine when he says that it is opposed to any currency that cheats a man out of his just dues.

Do we want to continue the present system of finances that gives the holder of the bonds an advantage over the rest of the community of 25 cents on the dollar? Certainly we do not. But if we enter upon inflation and issue one or two hundred millions more of irredeemable paper, the present evil will be augmented in proportion to the amount of the increase. We have quite enough currency for the present, which only needs to be brought up to a gold standard and properly distributed. The "hard money" idea of the Democracy is too frequently misunderstood. It does not mean that gold and silver shall be the only currency of the country. But it does mean that every paper dollar shall represent a dollar in gold, and shall be convertible into gold at the option of the holder. That is "hard money" according to the Democratic idea, and the only kind of paper money that does not cheat the laboring man. In his efforts to secure this kind of currency not only the Democracy of Ohio but the whole country will endorse Senator Thurman.

AS YOU WERE.

Civil service rights and impartial suffrage, bear early fruit, as already tested in the government of the South. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter has carried through one branch of Congress, a bill, enacting that no person shall serve as a juror in any court of the United States, who cannot read and write the English language. As Congress of late years has been in the habit of legislating for all the States, why not have included jurors in the respective States, where the injury really exists. If education is so important as to make it compulsory in many cases, why not make it a qualification in the important position of jurors everywhere. Immediately after the war, when law makers were crazy, they fancied, in the language of the New York Tribune "they could build the social and political edifice all over again, and raise up prosperous States on no other foundation than the loyalty of ignorant negroes, whom an act of Congress had taken out of the cotton fields and made voters before they knew what the inscriptions on their ballots signified. Everything was immediately turned upside down. The whites, who had all the education and all the capacity for public affairs, were excluded from public appointment and driven from the polls, while grinning Sambo and Uncle Pete were snatched up bodily and seated in the Legislature with a suddenness that made their heads swim. We need not enlarge upon the result of this preposterous plan of reconstruction. Theft, rapine, and bribery ran riot in the Southern capitals: plantations fell to waste; cities tumbled into decay; government became a burlesque; and some of the fairest regions of the cotton country were plunged into a ruin which now seems irretrievable. All this because the Federal Government took the franchise away from the intelligent Southern people and set loyal but rascally adventurers to rule over them."

The attempt to meander back by obliging the few darkies who may be called as jurors in United States Courts to know how to read and write will not amount to much, but still it is an indication of an ebb in public opinion on the matter of universal suffrage and the political equality forced upon the country.

WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

The Radical party is left in rather an unfavorable predicament since it has no clearly defined issue upon which to rally its forces in the next political campaign. All of its hobbies are played out, and it is left with nothing but an enormous legacy of corruption with which to enter the fight. Its leaders are now casting about for something to shake in the faces of the people to affright them.

The Dayton, Ohio, Journal, a superloyal sheet, after hunting among the rubbish of dead issues, thinks that it has found the right thing and says:

"Since the election of Eaton to the United States Senate by the Democrats of Connecticut, a Georgia paper advises all ex-slaveholders in the South to deposit in the Clerk's office of their respective counties a carefully prepared list of the slaves they owned at the date of the emancipation proclamation. The editor believes that the 'signs of this time' indicate that the National Government will eventually make 'full restitution' to those whose slaves were set free by this war measure."

This or some kindred humbug will no doubt be industriously talked up from this time on by the leaders of a party that has devoted itself exclusively to the plunder of the public Treasury, and collects in taxes and expends annually about $800,000,000, or as much as the entire circulating medium of the country, including the available coin.

They know that they dare not defend their present positions, and are aware that the only way to cover up their partially exposed corruption is to create some false issue or galvanize a dead one. So that the bugaboo of paying for the emancipated slaves of the Southern States will no doubt be given prominence by the men who are anxious to keep on with their arms to the shoulders in Uncle Sam's strong box.

But they seem to forget that the question with the American people is not how they shall increase their taxes but how they shall diminish them. A people who have been ground into the dust with taxation, until it has almost become a question as to how the common necessaries of life are to be obtained, are not likely to enter into a contest for the purpose of adding two or three thousand millions to their already enormous burdens. They have tried the experiment of high taxes until they are tired of it, and are anxious to enter upon a programme that looks to a reduction of their burdens

For ten years the leaders of the Radical party have been in the habit of securing the support of a majority of the voters by magnifying and distorting the issues of the war during its continuance, and bringing them to the front after the close. But the tide begun to set in the other direction in the fall of 1873, and all the appeals of such men as Morton and Butler to the passions and prejudices of the masses are not likely to amount to anything in the future. Human prejudice and passion are powerful forces, but they finally wear themselves away, and this has proven to be the case with the passions and prejudices of the war. They have ceased to exert an influence in the political affairs of the country, and men have come to consider the merits rather than the high sounding professions of partisans. They looked for something great from Grant's Administration, but they have been disappointed in proportion to their expectations. The men who have been engaged in this deception need not expect to escape by attempting to raise false issues or inaugurating a cry over dead ones.

The people will be very apt to act with regard to the present and the immediate future rather than with regard to the past, with all of its evils, mistakes and worse. There is but one main issue before the people, and upon that all others hinge and are made subordinate, and that is the question whether the present corrupt and extravagant policy of the administration of government, State, National and municipal shall be continued or permitted to go on. Upon this the two parties are fairly and unmistakably divided. The Democratic party is on the side of reform and the Radical party is on the side of extravagance. Nor will the Administration leaders be permitted to dodge the issue, or create illusory ones to their own liking for the purpose of concealing the true ones.

The public are not satisfied with the partial exposure of frauds and corruptions in the Administration that have been made by the present Congress. As revolting and humiliating as they are, they want them turned up to the very bottom, and then they will proceed to the punishment of the men who are concerned in them. They are not to be frightened from their purpose by a puerile cry about payment for the emancipated slaves or any such foolishness. They have set about the work and they intend to accomplish it without let or hindrance.

Divided among themselves upon all the vital questions of the day, and without any issue capable of deceiving or misleading the people, the more shrewd among the Radical politicians already begin to foresee their inevitable doom and would gladly shield themselves by pretending to a virtue that they never did nor never will possess. But even this will fail them in the hour of their extremity. The people have washed their hands of the whole crew of them, and passed the sentence of ostracism upon them all.

SATURDAY'S FIGHT

The fight of the factions came off on Saturday, the general results of which appear more in detail among the city news matter elsewhere. To say the least of it, the situation is pretty badly mixed. Victory seems to perch upon the banners of both armies. The State Ring beat the city Ring in all of its strongholds, and yet the city Ring is ahead on Congressman. Do what he would, Mackey could not shake Gen. Negley, who wears his salary grab like a very white flower of a blameless life, as the poetical editor of the Commercial would say, very much to Mr. Errett's discomfiture.

Gen. Negley was the almost unanimous choice in the District. Messrs. Kirk and Howard were scarcely heard of, and leading Republicans do not hesitate to say that Mackey sold Kirk, and formed a coalition with Negley, the terms of the bargain and sale being that a Mackey legislative delegation was to pay for Negley's return to Congress. Negley as his own successor and Mackey as Senator Scott's successor is the plain English of Saturday's fight. Some months ago, when we stated that Mr. Mackey had Senatorial aspirations, a great many newspapers treated the idea with derision. They didn't believe that Mr. R. W. Mackey had any aspirations in that direction. But the fact is that our State Treasurer never indulges in a joke. He fixed up the legislative apportionment bill with a view to covering any and all Senatorial contingencies.

But one of the most singular results of the fight was developed in the Second ward. That child of destiny on a salary of $5,000 a year, Thomas Bigelow, and also Thomas Phelps, were both defeated. It was in this ward that Mr. Mackey did his hardest fighting, and for the evident purpose of striking terror into the heart of the City Ring. When Phelps and Bigelow were defeated, judgment was passed against Thomas Steele. His leadership is no longer to be recognized. Gen. Mackey proved himself to be the ablest militarist. Mr. Steele was no match for him, and the day of his power has evidently passed away.

The break in the Ring which is evidenced by the results of Saturday's primaries, does not, as a matter of course, imply the destruction, either partial or total of the Ring's evil influences. The leeches have only begun to crowd each other, but they will not drop off unless the people choke them a little. The fight between the two factions can be healed over, and no doubt will be, but it is the duty of the people to take a hand in it now. The present intestine quarrel simply weakens the power of the Ring, and the people ought to take advantage of the situation.

Conceding Negley's nomination tomorrow, concerning which there seems to be no sort of doubt, we are somewhat curious to know how the Ring papers are going to defend his salary grab record. In fact, will they try to defend it at all? It was only a little while ago that our Republican contemporaries were very loud in their denunciation of the salary grab business. But Gen. Negley is the avowed friend of the measure. He voted for the bill, pocketed his back-pay, and voted against the repeal of the bill. The party, of course, endorse Negley's whole record. We are anxious to hear what the Gazette and Dispatch have to say about this matter. Do they endorse or repudiate the salary grab business? The Commercial threatens to use its influence against Negley, but it is quite likely that it will look at the matter differently in a few days. At least we are prepared to hear it talking in favor of Negley's re-election. But of course we will find out its position in due time.

BEGGING FOR LIFE.

The following significant item appears in a special telegram to the Evening Telegraph of this city, and reveals the situation about as clearly as could be desired. The dispatch is from Washington City:

ASSEMBLING OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The fact has been made public that a call has been issued to the members of the National Republican Executive Committee to assemble in this city in a few days. It is quite generally reported here to-day that this has been done after a consultation of prominent Republicans, who were of the opinion that a thorough organization should be made preparatory to the Congressional elections in October and November next. It is no longer disguised that the apathy at present existing in the ranks of the Republican party is of too serious a character to allow go unnoticed, and that the danger of the lower House passing into the control of the Democrats at the approaching elections is very great, therefore it has been deemed advisable to call the National Committee together for the purpose of consultation and to consider the situation and to devise some means to arouse the dormant element now existing, so that the party may retain control of the House, at least, during the remainder of President Grant's administration.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The Hon. Heister Clymer of this State, made an exhaustive speech on May 27th on the Sanborn contracts. He commenced by stating:

MR. SPEAKER: Actuated by a desire which is general here and elsewhere, to understand the matter of the "Sanborn contracts," I have read most attentively all the evidence reported by the Committee on Ways and Means relating to them. It is a continuous record of amazing imbecility and incapacity on the part of certain persons and of unblushing and unvarnished crime on the part of others. It would require hours fittingly to expose the fraud, villainy and rapacity which are recorded on almost every page of the testimony.

He also furnished a brief history of John D. Sanborn, which is of interest:

His fitness for the duties imposed by it, and his capacity for its "concentrated meanness," will be better appreciated by briefly narrating the past history of the man.

For more than eighteen years he has been a general agent and detective of the Adams Express Company, and during the war for some time he found a field of labor congenial to his tastes, natural and acquired, by becoming a provost messenger on a boat plying between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. He varied the monotony of his life at this time (1864, 1865) by engaging with one G. W. Lane, "a person entitled to the confidence of the Government, and allowed to carry into North Carolina and sell to its citizens cordage, chains, agricultural implements, &c., to be exchanged for cotton, &c., and to ship these articles to northern ports." Although by the terms of his permit granted by Mr. Lincoln, at the request of the general then commanding in those parts, Lane was restricted to dealing in cordage, chains, &c., his humane feelings prompted him to furnish our Southern brethren, then in rebellion with other necessaries and luxuries, such as coffee and molasses, receiving in return for a pound of the former or a gallon of the latter three pounds of cotton, which was worth not less than sixty cents a pound! He was not unmindful of the scriptural injunction to "despoil your enemies," especially when by so doing he could enrich himself. There were divers other persons, military and civil, who were also partners of Lane and Sanborn in these transactions. If particulars are desired, I would refer the curious and inquiring to a report made during the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress by Hon. Elihu B. Washburne on "Trade in the rebellious States."

After the war closed Sanborn was engaged in the detective service of the Adams Express Company until 1869, when Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary, appointed him a "special agent," that is, a detective in the Treasury Department. His undoubted fitness and qualification for that place are attested by William A. Simmons, formerly supervisor of the revenue in New England, and now collector of the port at Boston, He testifies "that Sanborn is generally known in Massachusetts as the mysterious man; that he is the sharpest railroad manager in New England, that he was never able to get much out of him, and never knew any one who did;" (I fear there is a mistake here, as Sanborn swears he always subscribes liberally to the party fund in Massachusetts, doing so on occasions even before the nominations are made;) "that he knows every member of the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and that he is a member of the Third house."

CONDITIONS ASKED.

A correspondent giving the details of the recent election of T. A. Scott to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad says:

Colonel Scott's resignation as First Vice-President was handed in and accepted. He was then made a director, and afterwards unanimously elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company upon certain conditions, viz.: That he was to relinquish all outside engagements and to devote his time to the interests of this corporation; and that he must not be interested in any concern that furnishes supplies to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under this provision he cannot be connected with any coal or iron, car or freight company having business relations with the road.

When Colonel Scott was made acquainted with the action of the Board, he appeared before it by invitation to state his position. He said he would accept the office under the conditions named with one exception. He could not just now sever his connection with the Texas Pacific Railway Company. He would do so shortly, and as soon as it could be done honorably. This road has been financially embarrassed for a few months past, and having been President of that corporation since its organization in 1871, it would have done him an injury to leave it where it now is. The directors yielded this point, and Colonel Scott was formally declared President. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties immediately.

There is no doubt Mr. Scott will place the Texas Pacific in competent hands and aid it to the extent of his influence consistent with his present duties.

AN ADDRESS.

Hon. W. A. Wallace, read an address on Thursday last in Philadelphia upon the occasion of the inauguration of the University of Pennsylvania which concludes as follows:

As the end and aim of good government is the happiness of our species, so the objective point of real education is the thorough knowledge and practical training of the faculties and powers of man. The Greek legend "know thyself," is as truly the embodiment of wisdom now as it was three thousand years ago. Skill in the natural sciences is not the highest attainment possible to our powers, nor is the practical application of the wonderful discoveries therein the noblest field for the exercise of our faculties. The study of the world of matter, its mighty agencies and its hidden forces, teaches us their control and enables us to grasp their secrets, and wield their powers for our personal advantage or for the material development of our land or nation. Through the knowledge here obtained we may make the rich valleys and the rugged mountains of the State teem with an industrious and prosperous people, and cities, towns and hamlets to dot her surface in every section. We may thus harness the elements and compel them to aid us in dragging riches from the earth; may cause valley and mountain, river and hillside to echo with the shriek of the engine, and evidences of energy, of industrial enterprise and of valuable production to be everywhere apparent. Beyond and above such study and such results for it includes them all and infinitely more stands the study of our powers and capacities—of our true relations to creation and to Almighty Power. To learn to fathom these, to measure and to guide them is to fit man to rightly wield his sceptre as the central figure of creation. Anatomy, surgery and medicine bring us into intimate relation with our own being; they grasp our physical nature and tell us of the form or aid to reconstruct the casket that contains the jewel—the immortal soul. Other sciences tell of the world, but fail to show us how we are connected with it; these point out the laws of our existence and show us the wondrous mechanism of our bodies. They teach us all we know of the mysterious connection of nerve and will of brain and thought, of body and soul; they traverse the shadow land between a life and death, and with cautious step seek for facts upon which they themselves advance and from which reason, philosophy and skepticism weave their ingenious theories. Ages of toil enable them to tell us what we are and by their aid reason and philosophy will yet be enabled to sound the depths of our powers and to prove us possessed of faculties that fit us for unlimited progress. With firm hand, praying eye and careful step they onward more, constructing with patient toil the pedestal upon which rests the superstructure—man's knowledge of himself.

NO LET UP.

The Commercial is not disposed to take back anything in relation to Grant. The following is the latest:

We agree with the anti-administration Providence Press that the country would accept President Grant for another term before consenting to a revival of the Eatonian Democracy. Fortunately, however, the people are not limited to a choice of these two evils. They intend, themselves, to have a word to say concerning parties and Presidents, and defiant or intriguing politicians who undertake to thwart the expression of their will and the accomplishment of their purpose, may expect to be brought to grief.

THE Indianapolis Journal is the only paper we have seen which commends the appointment of ex-Secretary Richardson as Judge of the Court of Claims, and it bases its support on the ground that the position does not require a man of talent. —Toledo Blade, (Rep.)

The Blade evidently has not heard of the Pittsburgh Gazette, which is out flat-footed for Richardson and styles him "a gentlemen of fine legal attainments, of pure purpose and worthy of the mark of confidence bestowed upon him by the President." But then the Gazette was never known to say aught against anything Grant does; not excepting his signature to the salary steal, by which he pockets an extra hundred thousand dollars. It is always loyal to the President.

GEN. NEGLEY presents his compliments and respectfully solicits your influence in his favor, at the Delegate Meeting, on Saturday Afternoon, June 6th.

Perhaps members of Congress do not come under the operations of the new Constitution, if they did the General might plead that a present of compliments was not a thing of value or personal enjoyment.

POLITICAL.

The result of the Democratic primary elections in Greene show that Alexander Patton, Esq., is the choice of the party in that county for Congress. Morgan R. Wise for Assembly; W. L. Pogue, Commissioner; John Scott, Poor Director; Jno. R. Bell, Auditor and C. C. Brock, County Surveyor.

Hon. C. Burnett has been chosen Senatorial and Robert R. Depue Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention by the Democracy of Monroe county.

ONE of the worst features of the insolvent Freedman's Savings Bank, which has its branches scattered all over the South, is that it has habitually been represented to the ignorant freedmen that this is a National bank, and that the Government is responsible for deposits. In fact, nobody is responsible for the funds intrusted to the institution, unless the depositors can find some way to collect from the freshly whitewashed Gen. Howard or the bankrupt Cookes. By the reports of its own officers the Washington institution alone has loaned over $500,000 upon questionable securities in direct violation of its charter, of which amount the Young Men's Christian Association got $62,000 and Boss Shepherd's Washington Club $28,500, while it is impossible to say what sort of security the officials of the Southern branches hold for the loans they have made. The Beaufort, S. C., Standard says that depositors in the Augusta branch are selling their claims at sixty cents on the dollar, and that in Beaufort a depositor, having given sixty days' notice that he wished to draw his money on going for it a month after the expiration of the time, was told that he would have to give another sixty days' notice. The action of Congress in trying to conceal the rotten condition of this institution is extremely unjust to the freedmen, who are thereby led to continue their deposits with a banking company which cannot pay its debts.

THE Cleveland Herald, Republican, is also opposed to the Civil Rights bill, and among the reasons given are the following very forcible ones:

It places the black man in many instances at a great advantage over the white, and, unfortunately, it is the ignorant and presumptuous black man who will see and avail himself of that advantage. The respectable and intelligent colored man will endeavor to conquer the prejudices against his race by so living as to prove the prejudices absurd. The ignorant and impudent negro will insist upon "rights" which his more intelligent and modest brother would be content to waive for the present, and will threaten the terrors of the law. And there will not be wanting cases where punishment is inflicted under the law—if the bill should become a law—for denying on account of race what was really denied to impudence, or unworthiness upon other grounds. The drunken, noisy, or insolent white man can be shut out of a railway train, refused accommodation at a hotel, or excluded from a theatre without fear of the consequences, but it will be hazardous to deal with a colored man under similar circumstances, for the plea will be set up that his exclusion was on account of color, and that will entail a heavy penalty.

THE Boston Post offers another amendment to the Constitution that Grant would not veto: "Penalty from writing 'Lines' on Miss Nelly's wedding—Disfranchisement and ten years at the Dry Tortugas."

THE spectacle of Massachusetts with a Democratic Governor would cause many an old politician to rub his eyes with wonder, and yet to judge from the tone of the State press there is a possibility of such an occurrence. The Boston Post has expressed its hopes of such a result, and the Boston Journal has made fun of it for doing so, but so cautious a journal as the Springfield Republican hints pretty broadly that the Democratic prospects are not to be laughed down so easily. It acknowledges that prophesying is a vain business, especially this year, but at the same time thinks "if people will indulge in vaticination over Massachusetts politics they might as well be saying that Governor Talbot will be the Republican nominee, and 'Jack' Adams the Democratic, and that the latter will be elected. Talbot is quite likely to so act as to force the Republicans to take him. Will the Democrats have the sense to take the man who can beat him?"

THE late Louisiana Legislature passed a bill postponing for two years the city election in New Orleans, where there is a Democratic majority, and giving the Governor the appointing power meanwhile. Gov. Kellogg has not yet signed the bill, as he can hold it until the meeting of the next Legislature; but he has intimated, in the meanwhile, that, if suitable men are nominated,—himself, of course, to be the judge, —it will be all right. If not, he will sign the bill and promulgate it, and then exercise the appointing power. With such Executive coercion as this, with a direct threat menacing the people of New Orleans that they must elect officers to suit Gov. Kellogg or he will appoint them himself, is it any wonder that the people of that city are troubled to know whether they are living under a Republican form of government?

THE Rome (Ga.) Courier says that that place is destined to become "famous in the history of printing." "It is already known," says that journal, "that a press has been invented here which is to print both sides of a sheet going through the machine at once. This is soon to be perfected, and we are confident it will be an entire success. Gen. Le Hardy is now engaged in the construction of a type-setting machine that will do its own distribution and perform the work of a half dozen printers in composition. The General, we understand, hopes to have the machine in operation by fall. He has already expended several thousand dollars upon it. The Rome press and the typesetting machine, if successful, will effect a great revolution in the art of printing."

THE Chronicle and Sentinel of Augusta, Ga., asserts that the people of that State have been willing that the blacks should enjoy all the educational privileges afforded the whites.

Indeed, it says, it was for the benefit of the former that the common school system was adopted, for before the war it was unknown and unnecessary. There is an equal division of the money, though the taxes from which the funds are raised are paid almost exclusively by the whites. The schools for the blacks are as numerous and as good as those furnished the whites. The standard of scholarship is as high and the instruction as thorough. But they are not willing to send their children to the school with negroes, and they will close all the school houses supported in whole or in part by the public funds. This will be the first fruits of Civil Rights.

DR. SCHUPPERT, of New Orleans, proposes the following ingenious and apparently practical method for extinguishing fires on shipboard. At given points in the hold are located boxes containing marble dust and carbonate of lime. From the deck a lead pipe communicates with these boxes. When a fire is discovered in the hole, diluted sulphuric acid is poured into the pipes, and coming in contact with the lime and marble dust creates a large volume of carbonic acid gas, which is fatal to fire. As this gas is heavier than air, it would remain in the hold and effectually smother the flames.

THE Stamford (Conn,) Journal says: "Senator Ferry regrets that his serious chronic ailment compelled his absence from the Senate, so that he could not record his vote with Carpenter, Lewis and Boreman against the Civil Rights Bill."

THE OREGON TRIUMPH.

THE NEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON—THE RADICALS REFUSE TO HEAR THE UNWELCOME NEWS.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A telegram announcing the triumph of the Democrats in Oregon, dated Salem, Oregon, June 4, was received by Mr. Nesmith, this morning, as follows:

Grover, Governor; Ludlow, Member of Congress, and the entire Democratic ticket elected by nearly 1,000 majority.

[Signed] GILFORD.

Soon after the meeting of the House Mr. Nesmith endeavored to have this read at the Clerk's desk. The Speaker consented, but Mr. Garfield objected, and it was not read. Messrs. Cox, Randall and Eldredge then took up the matter, and some sharp comments were made on the refusal of the Republican side to observe a custom of the House, and allow such news to be presented, because it was not favorable to their party.

GRANT WORKING TO SAVE THE WASHINGTON ROBBERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The desperate District Ring have taken a new tack. Conscious that the Investigating Committee, if allowed to exercise their own judgment in the making up of their report, will find them guilty of all the charges alleged by the memorialists, the Ring are bringing every political influence within their reach to bear upon certain members of the Committee to induce them to let up on Shepherd. President Grant, unsatisfied with the aid he furnished the Ring by removing Cluss from the Board of Public Works, is now engaged in trying to influence the Committee to save the Governor of the District and Senator Conkling and Speaker Blaine are said to be working in the same direction, as are several other leading Republican Senators and Representatives. The President has sent for two members of the Committee and held long interview with them. Senator Allison, whose eminently fair and impartial conduct as Chairman of the Committee has been a source of gratification to all his friends, said to one of the leading citizens of his own State to-day, that he was determined to make a fair report, no matter who was hurt thereby. This is what everybody who knows the Senator believes he will do, and no apprehension need be felt by his friends that he will go back on his record for the purpose of finding favor at the White House. Representative Bass of New York, who has made a fine record during the investigation, may be counted on to do his duty in the getting up of the report.

FANCY'S SPELL.

I said as I sat by the lonely hearth,
Apart from the gladness and the mirth,
Come fancy and give old times a birth."

I scarce know how, in a moment more,
I forgot the shadows on the floor,
And soared away to the days of yore.

I saw a figure that once had strayed,
Along my path in the dreamy shade,
Ere sorrow its blighting finger laid.

I saw in the vision a lovely face,
And a maiden's form of unearthly grace,
That came and lingered on memory's space.

I saw each glance from the laughing eyes,
That looked so often in sweet surprise,
From their azure depth like the sunny skies.

I saw again in her dress of white,
The same form robed on a bridal night,
She looked to me like an angel bright.

The scene is changed—and my pulses thrill,
Ah! me on the side of a grassy hill,
They laid her to rest one morning still.

The wild birds came o'er her lowly bed,
And sang a dirge for the peaceful dead,
Whilst the sun-beams came and brightness shed.

But come ye thoughts of the mournful past,
And cease your shadows around to cast,
That bring to me but a bitter blast.

Oh! earth can you not give back this one?
Or must I wait until life is done,
And we meet where the crystal waters run.

MINNIE J. OWREN.

VICTORIA IN A HUFF.

THAT WRETCHED QUARREL ABOUT PRECEDENCE.

A London letter to the Graphic says:

"The Queen has gone off to Balmoral, leaving her Imperial guest, the Emperior of Russia, in London. On the face of it this is a piece of gross rudeness that a less important personage than the Czar might justly resent with anger. The court party here excuse it by saying that the health of the Queen has greatly suffered in consequence of the unusual exertions she has made and the excitement to which she has been subjected, first by the arrival of her new daughter-in-law, and then by the advent of the Czar, and that her doctors have ordered her off to Scotland in order that she may have immediate rest and quiet. The truth is, I believe, that her Majesty is suffering from one of her periodical attacks of what Mr. Disraeli calls 'mental disability,' and that it has been caused mainly by the chagrin which she experienced by being compelled to yield to the Czar in the matter of the concession to his daughter of the rights of rank which he claimed for her. I have been greatly amused to observe the zeal with which the English people take up the Queen's side in this little family quarrel, and insist that the Grand Duchess has been 'honored' by being introduced into 'our royal family,' and should be quite satisfied at taking any back seat that was awarded her. The Czar and his daughter did not see the matter in this light, and as he insisted on having his way, the Court Journal has been compelled to announce that hereafter the young lady shall be styled 'Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Russia,' and that she shall take precedence immediately after the Princess of Wales.' This concession has been gall and wormwood to the Queen and to her daughters, and the mortification arising therefrom is the real cause of the present illness of Her Majesty and of her untimely flight to Scotland.

"The Queen, with all her virtues, takes queer freaks now and then and acts in a manner that gives rise to unfavorable remarks. She has never been very fond of her youngest son—Prince Leopold—and she has lately displayed a curious indifference concerning him. The poor fellow is a student at Oxford, where he is said to be very much liked. For some weeks he has been dangerously ill—so ill that at times life was believed to be in danger. The Queen did not visit him, nor did she send for him to come to her. The young man saw nothing of the fetes at Windsor and London in honor of the Czar and his daughter, and now his mother has gone off to Scotland, leaving him in a condition of suffering and of danger. Still Victoria is the model and exemplar of all the domestic virtues."

THE YO SEMITE VALLEY.

The San Francisco Bulletin of May 19 says:

"A gentleman just arrived from Yo Semite informs us that by reason of the unusually large fall of snow in the high Sierra in December, January, February and March last, the ordinary routes by wagon-road to the valley through Big Oak Flat, Coulterville and Mariposa are yet blocked with snow, and impassable. The only access to the Valley is by horse trail leading up the Merced River, and parties visiting the valley now must ride not less than thirty miles on horseback to get there, no matter which route they take. They can go on wheels by the Mariposa route to Skelton's—fifteen miles beyond Mariposa—there they must take horses and the trail thirty miles to the village hotels. By the Coulterville and Big Oak Flat route they go to the Bower Cave, and there take horses and go by trail to Block's and thence up the Merced River to the valley hotels. These long rides by trail are very wearisome and not without danger; and unless parties are going out of the State, and will miss seeing the Yo Semite unless they go now, the trip should be delayed for three or four weeks, when the usual routes will be free from snow and the trip made with comfort.

"Besides this inconvenience and danger of travel by trail, there are points adjacent to the valley of great interest, and which cannot be reached because of the snow.

"Two wagon-roads are being constructed to the valley—one by Big Oak Flat, and the other by Coulterville—and over these wheeled vehicles will carry tourists from the railroads in the San Joaquin Valley to the hotels in the Yo Semite Valley. One of these roads that by Coulterville, will be completed in a few days—certainly by the time the snow will admit of tourists seeing all points of interest in and about the valley—so that if parties will miss seeing the valley unless they go now, by all means they should go, but if they can delay the visit for two or three weeks, and so go in on wheels, comfortably, expeditiously, and without danger, over a wagon-road, the trip should be delayed."

DINNERS OF CEREMONY IN CHINA.

A dinner must always be preceded by three written invitations addressed to the persons invited. The first invitation is sent the day previous to the fete; the second is sent on the morning on which the fete is to be given, in order to remind the guests of the honor they have been requested to do the writer, and to beg them anew not to fail to come; finally, when everything is prepared, and the master of the house is ready to receive his guests, a third invitation is sent to acquaint them of his extreme impatience to see them. In accordance with the ancient usages of China, the place of honor is given to foreigners, and to that foreigner who comes the farthest; the host always occupies the humblest place. When he introduces his guests into the dining-hall, he salutes them one after the other; next he pours some wine into a porcelain cup, and, after making a low bow to the most distinguished of his convives, he carries it toward him. The guest responds to this civility by endeavors to prevent the host from taking so much trouble, and at the same time he has wine brought him in a cup, and takes some steps toward the host's place, who, in his turn, politely remonstrates. The dinner is always begun by drinking wine. The chief butler, or steward with one knee on the ground, importunes all the guests to drink. Each one now takes his cup with both hands, raises it as high as his forehead, carries it down lower than the table, then raises it to his mouth, and drinks slowly, stopping two or three times. The host also presses his guests to drink, which he does first, and then shows the bottom of his cup, that all may see he has emptied it—an example every one is expected to follow. At the beginning of the second course, each guest sends, by one of his own servants, divers little bags of red paper, each containing a small sum of money to the cook, the steward, players and servants, who wait at the table. The amount is more or less, according to the position of the person who gives the entertainment, but these presents are made only when the fete is enlivened by a play. The entertainer, of course, does not allow these little offerings to be made until he has indulged in a series of expostulations. On returning from the dining-room the host never fails to express his regrets that he has not been able to offer his guests something better.

The Chinese pass half of their lives in observing forms that are as unmeaning as they are imperative. When a number of mandarins are being entertained in the same house, and tea is offered them, according to the custom of the country, it must be offered to the highest in rank first; but it is equally obligatory on him to order it to the second, the third, and so on to all present before he can drink it. Those who arrive late must, in their turn go through the same ceremony. The Chinaman is equally profuse in words. He overwhelms you with generous offers and pressing invitations, and sets you down for an unbred fellow if you venture to accept. This has been the experience of more than one European. The Chinaman will tell you frankly that these offers and invitations are only made and given for form's sake, and on no account are to be accepted. If we look about us we shall find that we have certain usages which it would be as difficult to defend.

OLD WEASEL'S LAST POKER HAND.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The best poker hand we ever heard of was held by old Weasel the other night. Weasel didn't know much about poker, but he wanted to learn, and every now and then (the party was playing euchre) he would show his cards and ask if that wasn't a good hand. Once or twice he bet, but somebody always beat him because he knew so little about the game. After a while, as Weasel was dealing, and when he had thrown three cards around to each one, he stopped and looked at his three. He looked a good while. Then he got excited.

"Now I know this is a good hand. I've learned something about poker in the last two hours, and I'll bet $25 on these cards. It's just the best hand I ever saw."

Jones had beaten Weasel on this sort of a banter already, and so he took up his cards. He had three aces—a pretty good hand for three cards. Nobody could have a full of fours, and his threes were the biggest in the deck. He bent a pitying smile on old Weasel, and said: "I think I've got something pretty good here, but I couldn't bet less than $50 on it. We're not playing poker, you know, and these outside issues are irregular. I bet $50."

"Done!" said old Weasel; "What have you got?"

They put up their money, and then Jones showed his hand.

"Here's three aces you old mutton head! You can't beat that with any three cards on earth. You ought to know better than to—"

"Hold on," cried old Weasel, throwing down the king, ten, and seven of hearts. "That's a flush, ain't it? When you've got all of suit that's a flush, I believe; and a flush always beats threes. I don't know much about poker, but it seems to me I've got the best hand out of jail."

Jones had forgotten about flushes. In fact, the whole party rather underrated old Weasel because he was a religious man and not supposed to know anything about cards. But they kept a very watchful eye on him after that, and when he spoke of poker hands they all insisted on sticking to the game they were playing.

MAIDS VS. WIDOWS.

The following is a veritable petition signed by sixteen maids of the Town of Charleston, S. C., and presented to his Excellency Gov. Johnson, of that province, in the year 1783: "The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten:

"WHEREAS, We, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the batchelors are captivated by widows, and our more youthful charms neglected; in consequence of this, our request is that your Excellency will, for the future, order that no widow presume to marry any young man till the maids are provided for, or to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is, that the widows, by their forward carriages, do snap up the young men, and to have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and hope you will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, in duty-bound, will ever pray."

THE expenses of the Tichborne trial to be paid by "the present Baronet" amount to £92,000. This sum does not include the expenses of the trial for perjury, which are to be paid by the government.

TROTH-PLIGHT.

For the Golden Wedding of a Husband Thirty-Seven Years Blind.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

I brought her home, my bonny bride,
Just fifty years ago;
Her eyes were bright,
Her step was light,
Her voice was sweet and low.

In April was our wedding day—
The maiden month, you know,
Of tears and smiles,
And wilful wiles,
And flowers that spring from snow.

My love cast down her dear, dark eyes
As if she fain would hide
From my fond sight
Her own delight,
Half shy yet happy bride.

But blushes told the tale, instead,
As plain as words could speak,
In dainty red
That overspread
My darling's dainty cheek.

For twice six years and more I watched
Her fairer grow each day—
My babes were blest
Upon her breast,
And she was pure as they.

And then an angel touched my eyes,
And turned my day to night,
That fading charms
Of time's alarms
Might never vex my sight.

Thus sitting in the dark I see
My darling as of yore—
With blushing face
And winsome grace,
Unchanged, forevermore.

Full fifty years of young and fair!
To her I pledge my vow
Whose Spring-time grace
And April face
Have lasted until now.

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. WIGFALL.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Dispatch gives some interesting stories of the late Senator Wigfall:

"I read with some interest your article on the death of General Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas, a man who, to my mind, was one of the most remarkable characters the South ever produced, and I have thought some reminiscences of him strung together at random might not be unacceptable at this time, especially as his death has brought his name once more prominently before the public.

"In conversation he was one of the most fascinating men it was ever my fortune to be thrown into contact with—not only a brilliant talker, but a learned and profound talker as well. Possessed of a wonderfully retentive memory a great fund of anecdote, a style that was exceedingly picturesque, and a gift in making metaphors—for it cannot be called by any other name—that was inexhausible, he could come as near proving black to be white in an hour's talk as it was said Lord Macauley could. Before an audience of people proper he was irresistible. Once after the war, and in the mountains of Colorado, General Wigfall happened to be passing through some little mining town in the silver regions. I think it was in 1870. It was raining hard and had been all day. The vehicle in which he had taken passage broke down a short distance from the place, and this necessitated a halt for the night. Roughly clad, covered with mud and wet to the skin, Wigfall struggled up to the nearest hotel in the settlement and registered his name. While drying his soaked garments at the stove, a shout was raised outside, and the news came that a well-known character of the place, a desperado called Texas Peter, had been caught with a sack of gold dust in his possession that did not belong to him, and that the miners had formed themselves into a court of justice to try him for his life.

"Where is the man from?" Wigfall asked of the landlord.

"They say he is from Texas, but I don't know. He has a bad name hereabouts, and I expect it will go hard with him."

Wigfall himself was from Texas, and perhaps some memory of the State, at the time, was busy at his heart and earnestly at work upon his sympathies. The sobriquet of Texas Peter, in all probability a borrowed one, arrested his attention a once. He rose abruptly from his seat, went among the miners, gathered together in the rain to pass sentence upon a fellow mortal, who in their eyes had committed the unpardonable sin. The culprit had no friends. He was a gaunt man with a scar across the right cheek, iron gray hair, and a face that was strongly marked, yet sinister. His guilt was established beyond doubt, and with all due formality he was sentenced to death. The rope was brought, and from purple hue the man's face turned ashen pale.

Wigfall leaned over to him and asked him gently if there was any one in Texas who would be sorry to hear that he had died like a dog. Yes, there was one; a wife whom he had once been happy with, but who, for all that, had been cruelly treated and abandoned.

"Will you go back to her and support her if I save you?" Wigfall demanded.

The man swore he would.

Then in a twenty minutes' speech, as has been declared to the writer by three truthful men who were present, Wigfall did with that rough, unshorn crowd just what he pleased. They cried, laughed, felt sorrow and rage and infinite pity by turns, and finally with a great yell released the thief and bade him go in peace while the spell was on them.

Before he left the town he drew up a code of laws for the mines, intended for their local self-government; had refused the profits of a hundred claims if he would stay among them and keep the peace, and declined to take, with much gentleness and many kind words, no end of presents as an homage to his eloquence and the interest he had shown in the welfare of the settlement.

THE ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.

In giving an account of the conduct of Thomas Conroy the man who rescued Wm. M'Cullough, who fell from a platform near the Horse-shoe fall at Niagara, the Courier of Buffalo says:

Mr. Pettibone had informed the people at the Cave of the Winds that a man had fallen from the bridge, and Thomas Conroy, one of the guides, heard the remark. He thought that a man had fallen from the Terrapin Tower Bridge and had gone over the falls and started leisurely up the bank. He had not gone far when he found that nearly the entire population of the village had gone there before him, and soon he saw the man on the rock. He hastened his steps; he knew he was the only man in all that crowd who could save McCullough. Some distance above the rock he found awaiting use a coil of rope about an inch in thickness, and passed it into the hands of a dozen or fifteen men. He consulted nobody; he asked no one's advice; but with as much coolness as if he were proceeding to dinner he took one end of the rope in his left hand, told them to pay it out to him, descended the bank and proceeded into the river, only taking the precaution to divest himself of his boots. About forty feet from the shore he discovered that the rocks over which he picked his way were too slippery in the strong current, and he returned. He sent to the Cave of the Winds for his felt shoes, and these were brought him with the utmost despatch. These donned, he again started on his perilous journey, from a point about 200 feet above the rock upon which sat McCullough. Cautiously, but with imperturbable coolness, he moved out in an oblique direction till he reached a point beyond the line of the rock, the waters at every step threatening to sweep him out of sight. Carefully he picked his way, now in shallow water and now in deep, and down with the tide he went till he reached the rock, and found awaiting his coming a man shivering, exhausted and almost incapable of utterance. Conroy had accomplished a herculean task in reaching the rock as he did, to say not a word about the danger he braved; he had to keep the long line of heavy rope tight with his left hand while feeling his way on rocks as slippery as ice and contending with a current which would have speedily carried a man of ordinary strength off his feet. In McCullough's hand he found clutched the putty-knife he was using at the time of the accident, and this he took from him and put it in his pocket. This done he tied the rope about McCullough's waist, took hold of it himself with his left hand simply, and both started for the shore. For a hundred feet or so Conroy had not only to look out for himself, but for the enfeebled old man in his charge. It was hard work, but they made this distance without accident. Theen d was not yet, however for as they entered the torrent which ran between the shore and the rock, both were swept off their feet and buried in the mad waters. The men on the shore pulled the rope as rapidly as was safe, and McCullough and his rescuer were dragged ashore. The paper mill whistle blew the hour of noon just as Conroy and McCullough reached the bank, and simultaneously with this huzzas rent the air and ecstacy usurped the place of dread anxiety. McCullough was promptly carried to his home in blankets that were in readiness, and Conroy walked up the bank and among the multitude utterly unconscious of any act of heroism, and less concerned about the perils he had encountered than any person in that large concourse of people. The crowd, wishing to testify promptly and substantially to their appreciation of Conroy's heroism, took up a collection for him, and about $200 were handed to him—a sum very acceptable to a poor man. After the rescue Mr. McCulloch's condition was found to be quite serious, partial delirium having set in, but no fatal consequences are anticipated. Thomas Conroy, who has proved himself every inch a hero, was born in Ottawa, Canada, twenty-five years ago, of Irish parentage, but spent his early boyhood in Montreal. For seven years he was a sailor along the Newfoundland coast, and only about seven years have elapsed since he first became a citizen of Niagara Falls.

HEBREW LADIES AT THEIR TOILET.

The first thing that would have struck us in examining the *garde-robe* of a Hebrew lady would have been the quantity of dresses. In this great age of simplicity, such a thing would naturally astonish us. Hebrew women were indeed fond of dress, and the luxury among them manifested in the richness and variety of dresses; and the quantity of ornaments and jewelry was soon carried to such an extent that it became necessary to protest against it. There is no doubt that, as the intercourse between the Jewish and other nations increased, the ladies felt no longer satisfied with primitive simplicity. The fashions of the clever Egyptians, the elegant Phœnicians, and the luxurious Persians were soon eagerly sought after and reproduced. Even patient Job got impatient at the dresses, and all of us have read that magnificent, bold denunciation of Isaiah, as with withering sarcasm he denounces the "women of the period," living for nothing else but dress and flirtation, and having but one desire, "to see and to be seen."

Now, look first at the under-garment; Ketonet tunica. It was worn by men and women; but, of course, women had things made of the very best material. It was made of wool or linen, white or blue, now and then striped, and afterward—thanks to the Persian—of a silky material. It was worn on the naked body, and a person wearing it is often described as naked, which, in the language of the nineteenth century, means that she was "*en negligee*." The Eastern dresses are all very far from being close its, and the Ketonet was at first a loose garment, without sleeves, reaching down to the knees. But the Ketonet became gradually tighter. The Persians, who were the dandies of the old world, wore them of considerable length, but not every one could afford this additional expense. It is supposed that the poor wore no other dress except the Ketonet.

The second article to be found in the garderobe of wealthy people was the Sadijn, translated fine linen in our version of the third chapter of Isaiah. I suppose it was worn over the Ketonet. In the fourteenth chapter of the Book of Judges the same Hebrew word is translated diffeently.

Thirdly, some ladies wore a second under-garment, a long wide tunica, with or without arms, known among the Greeks and Romans, and worn also by the Phœnicians. It was made of costly material, and ichly inwoven with flowers and figues. The part around the neck was covered with ornaments, the flowers wee generally of the darkest purple, and the borders were trimmed with goldand brilliant colors. Next came the girdle to keep up the dress, so much thought of among all the nations of antiquity, as I need hardly remind the readers of Homer. It was made of different materials, according to he taste, or rather the purse, of the owner. The common girdles were of leather, and very narrow. Some wer of silk or goid, and ornamented with silver buckles; they were won round the loins; women wore then lower and more loosely than men. Small bottles with scent were often fastened to the girdle, and sometimes also an elegant pocket, in which money or things of value were kept.

The last piece of dothing I shall mention is the upper-garment—a long, wide mantle, with a train that would delight our Western ladies. It seems to have been originally a square piece of cloth, somewhat like a big shawl. At first it was made of camel's hair; afterwards it was made of cotton. Those worn in the summer were of a light material, like our muslin, while for those in use during the winter a thicker material was generally chosen. The simlah was useful and ornamental. It was often used as a carpet or as a covering during the night. Hence the law of Moses which regulated several things—for instance, that no mixture of cotten and wool should be used in the making of materials—commanded that if a man through poverty pledged his mantle it should be restored to him after sunset. The simlah was fastened with golden pins to the shoulders, whence it fell in graceful fold over the other garments. Some of the mantles must have been splendid; as I said before, the garde-robe of a Hebrew lady was well filled. In the Book of Judges the then living girls are thus described by Deborah: "A prey of divers colors, a prey of divers colors of needle-work." "Her clothing is silk and purple," says Lemuel. The Phœnicians excelled in weaving and dyeing, and well were noted for their dark blue and their purple. The Persians were noted for their silk. There is no doubt that the Hebrew ladies owed to them some of their most mafinificent dresses. I have thus discribed in a few brief words the chief articles of clothing, and I must proceed with the toilet. Long hair was, of course, considered a great ornament; it is said of Shulamith, "Thy hair is as a flock of goats." Once upon a time it was the fashion to let it hang down, and just put a ribbon through it, which is certainly the simplest and by far the prettiest way. Afterward, when people began to make themselves "beautiful forever," they plaited their hair, curled and twisted it in all possible shapes and directions, and poured pots of oil on it, or powdered it with gold dust. Sometimes the hair was curled and made up into a gigantic wreath at the back of the head; at other times the hair was rolled in several large curls, which were left hanging on the back. Coquettish girls or fascinating young widows let a little ringlet glide down gracefully across the forehead, so as to shade the eyebrows. But who can enumerate all the ways in which women try to do their hair? The Hebrew ladies copied other nations; Jezebel was an adept in dressing her hair; she dyed daily, and it was impossible to say in the morning what the color of her hair or of her face would be in the evening. The fashionable Hebrew ladies did not dye their hair; they did it up neatly, but how, is more than I can tell, for it is known that they had no combs. They painted their faces as is the fashion of the nineteenth century; their eyebrows and their nails were most ornamental. Veils were considered of great importance. No respectable woman was without them. There was no greater insult than that of which Shulamith complains, "The keepers of the walls took away my veil from me." But women were not then as closely veiled as they are at present in the East. There were several kinds of veils. There was one like a light mantle, which was worn in the way our ladies wear a fichu; and, to mention only one other kind, there was a veil fixed to the covering of the head, which fell on to the brow and then was turned backward, while another veil, fixed under the eyes, was let down to cover the breast.

The most splendid article of clothing was the cui bali for those who could afford it. The poor people had to be satisfied with winding a piece of cloth round their head and fixing it as well as they could. The turbans were of various colors, and bound in different ways; some of them were like a high tower. Women also wore wreaths on certain occasions. Several strips were wound round the head and at last made up into a point.

Shoes and stockings were unknown, but soles of leather were fastened with two latchets. The ladies, who carried luxury into every department, and who are supposed, even in the present day to be far from indifferent to a nice, neat boot or to elegant slippers, had their shoes, or rather sandals, and their latchets made of beautifully colored leather; dark blue, violet, and purple were favorite colors. Solomon admired Shulamith's shoes very much, and also the feet which wore them, for he says, "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes O Prince's daughter." Round the ankles bracelets of gold or dainty silver chains and rings, with tiny silver bells, were worn. In the time of Isaiah they were used for attracting the attention of the passer-by; of course, all women did not tinkle with the ornaments about their feet, or squint with their eyes for such a purpose; we are bound to believe that the women of Isaiah are not a description of the whole nation.—[St. Paul's Magazine.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A London correspondent of the World, speaking of the bill in the House of Lords for the virtual disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, under date of May 21st says: It is very remarkable that the only interesting questions occupying the attention of the British Parliament this session are those which have something to do with religion. There is the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill to put down the Ritualists, the Archbishop of York's commission to inquire into the best way of abolishing the scandal arising from the sale of livings, Mr. Newdegate's bill for convent inspection, the Government's alternative proposition to appoint a royal commission to inquire what legislation other countries have instituted for the regulation of religious houses, and last, but by no means least, the Government's bill, introduced in the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, for the virtual disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. At first sight it appears strange that the Tories, who resisted so strongly the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, should now be found proposing on their own motion to disestablish the state Church in Scotland. None of the reasons which made the first measure advisable are urged in support of the second; nor can it be denied that the arguments which are used in support of this new measure may be used with equal force in favor of the disestablishment of the English Church. The Government's bill does not in so many words propose to disestablish the Church of Scotland; but it does it in effect. At present about one-third of the livings in this Church belong to the Crown, and the ministers are appointed by the Government; the other livings, with few exceptions, belong to private individuals, many of them being in the gift of the great nobles. The bill provides that all the livings shall be handed over to "the male communicants" of each parish—the Government giving those it holds for nothing, and "the communicants" paying to the owners of the others one year's purchase. The 300 Government livings are worth about £90,000 a year; the other 600 are worth about £180,000; so that if the bill passes and the private owners insist on having their money, some parishes will get the right of selecting their own pastor for nothing, while others will have to pay about £300 for that privilege. The great Duke of Buccleuch, however, who owns many livings, said that he and the majority of the owners would scorn to take the money, and that they would gladly give up their rights for nothing. The measure, it will be seen, is one of disestablishment without disendowment."

THE CZAR'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

The London Telegraph of the 23rd says: "The barge with the Emperor, his children, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, put off first to the Russian corvette, which flew Admiral Popoff's flag at the fore, and the blue crossed Russian ensign at the peak. The crews of the vessels around burst out into a tremendous cheer as the imperial and royal visitors went up to the Vitiaz's gangway. The river was now in a state of great agitation; it was a most exciting spectacle. The nor'easter ruffled the water into white wavelets upon which the small boats danced, and into which the yachts pitched. The thousands of flags by which the ships and cutters were dressed fluttered impatiently. The Lower Hope was full of wind-bound vessels, some of them fine merchantmen of different nations. On land and water the yellow flag shook itself boldly out that we might look once for all upon the black Imperial Eagle. Barges and tugs, too eager to finish their voyages to stop, were running up with the tide, and the excursion steamers from London, laden in one or two instances to the water's edge, plodded on against both wind and tide till they were abreast of the imperial yachts; and upon all the sun shone most welcomely.

"There were more salutes when the Emperor and his party, leaving the Vitiaz, inspected the Livadia, and when leaving the Livadia they were rowed to the Derjava. The Jack Tars of both nations put landsmen to shame in lung power. The imperial and royal party had found it cold on the water, and servants in scarlet livery were running hither and thither for cloak sand coats. The spectators on shore and the excursionists waited with praiseworthy patience for more than an hour while the English princes and princesses partook of luncheon in the Derjava's saloon. At five minutes past 3 o'clock the field glass revealed a movement on board the Derjava, and stragglers from and on the pier hastily returned to their places. Bugles from the Triumphs forecastle sounded and orders were shouted. The yards of the Vitiaz were again manned.

"The Duchess with her companions had taken farewell of her father, and were being conducted down the steps into the barge. The Emperor leaned over the rail looking intently at the descending party. They took their seats in the boats, the guns thundered, the people cheered, and the Emperor waved his hat and kissed his hand as their Royal Highnesses were swiftly pulled to the Terrace landing steps. Without stopping to see the departure of the imperial yachts, the royal party drove to the railway station and returned to London. The excursion boats, not burdened with too much modesty, snorted and plunged close to the Emperor's ships. At half-past three the boatswain's whistle sounded shrill from the Derjava; the little flags which had looked so gay from stem to stern of the Triumph disappeared as if by magic; the steam blew off defiantly. The spring slackened at the Derjava's bow and fell into the water, and the yatch was free on the Thames tideway. Her paddles slowly revolved, and in a moment she had begun her voyage. The crews and passengers of all the ships far and near, the spectators everywhere, even the shrimpers sorting shrimps on the foreshore, now joined in a long cheer, and a strong cheer, and a cheer altogether for the last. Very pretty, too, it was to watch the Derjava making headway, the huge ironclads gliding silently after her, the Trinity yacht Galatea following on the Derjava's quarter, and the Livadia, with the servants and luggage and part of the suite, bringing up the rear. Upon the paddle box, as the Derjava steamed by the Terrace Pier, stood a tall gentleman who had just come up from below, in a rough overcoat and the broad, flat cap peculiar to the Russian army. This was the final glimpse caught by the spectators at Gravesend of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia."

One result of the imperial visit has been to settle a point of social etiquette. The Examiner speaks rather irreverently about this whole affair, which it terms a "little squabble," and adds:

"The Duchess of Edinburgh is to take precedence after the Princess of Wales—the whole long train of royal personages is to follow after the Emperor's daughter—and 'there are milestones on the Dover road.' These important facts, taken all together, are not calculated to stir feelings of such lively satisfaction in the breasts of the loyal subjects of her Majesty as that other event which a royal Duke is understood to have very modestly repudiated. The country does not care a fig which of the royal ladies is entitled to exhibit her back hair to a less fortunate rival, but it is certainly desirable that there should be peace and propriety in our court ceremonials. We therefore note with satisfaction the settlement of these family jar."

FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

Regarding the famine in Asia Minor, the most distressing accounts (The Levant Herald says) are received, and mortality, especially among children, is assuming alarming proportions. A private letter from a recent traveler on the Angorah road says: "The distress is immense, and all along the road we met poor wretches positively dying from starvation, and striving, naked and hungry, to reach Constantinople, where they hope to find work and bread. In Angorah you could find a thousand men to-day willing to work at anything for their daily bread, without any other pay. Hundreds are coming in from the surrounding villages daily, and cases of death from starvation are frequent."

DISOWNED.

Go, then, and a blessing go with you,
Lost love of my sunniest days!
Though the heart that I trusted rejects me,
I shall think of you only to praise.
Though the eyes and the voice of affection
Are gifts that enrich me no more,
And I meet but the look of a stranger
Where tenderness brightened before.

If the love that I reckoned eternal
Is withered and old in a day,
I prize not the less its remembrance,
Because it hath gladdened my way:
And the scorning that seeketh to wound me
Shall meet with no scorn in return.
For the heart that is loyal forever,
In faithfulness only can mourn!

And yet is it love that could doubt me?
And ah! is it love that could wound?
In the rapture of rarest affection,
How soon a dissension is found!
Go, then, in the sternness of anger,
With a bitter distrust of my truth,—
Take back such a worthless emotion,
And leave me to the wrecks of my youth.

VARIETIES.

"CRUSADE CORDIAL" is the name of a summer drink in the West.

WHEN a young lady hits a gentleman over the head with her sunshade, in Kentucky, they say he was "parosoled."

AMONG the presents received by a bride in New York recently was a policy of insurance on her husband's life for $10,000.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be one of the most inveterate clubmen in London. "Mrs. Wales," they say, "has to sit up night after night to let Edward in."

IT has been discovered that the white gauze veils now worn have an advantage—a woman who powders looks as respectable behind them as a woman who does not.

VERY little jewelry is now worn in Paris: the slender porte bonheun bracelet, a little broader than a good coarse thread, is the only ornament that is decidedly fashionable.

A RUSTIC youth in New York State fixed a musical box up in a tree in a cemetery, and until it was discovered the citizens enjoyed the sensation of thinking the place haunted by a musical ghost.

SOME of the prettiest of the summer suits are made of striped grenadine, made with the long-pointed apron front, highly looped up sides and back, and trimmed with the now fashionable grass cloth.

THE reform in woman's dress proposed by some of the advancing women of England is the use of an undersuit that will keep the entire body warm, and the weight of which will be supported entirely by the shoulders.

A FASTIDIOUS member of the Boston Common Council is said to object to the bird houses for the trees on the common being constructed in the gothic style of architecture, which he maintains is only suitable for church edifices.

A WISCONSIN exchange states that Fond du Lac husbands have organized a crusade, and go about praying with milliners, begging them not to deal out to their wives and daughters the intoxicating spring bonnet and the ravishing pork-pie hat with ribbons on a side-dish.

THE American lady to whom the young Duke Nicholas of Russia gave his mother's stolen diamonds is now in Paris, with the jewels, worth 500,000 francs, in her possession. She is described as intelligent and beautiful. The duke is said to be madly in love with her and wishes to marry her.

THEY tell of a hen which floated down the raging tide at Mill River for some distance, in the barrel where she was laboriously "covering" nineteen eggs. She attended strictly to business during the flood, finally brought up in a friendly harbor, and has since left her barrel with nineteen chickens at her heels.

EDWIN BOOTH responded as follows to a request from the Baltimore theatre managers to act for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in the Southwest: "I am very sorry that I can do nothing for so good a cause. I am, as you must be aware, a bankrupt. Every moment of my time and every dollar of my earnings are now of vital importance to me, for I have to fight my battle unaided."

THIS is the speech of the Czar at the Mansion House banquet, London: "My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the very kind way in which you have proposed my health, and the company for the way in which they have received it. It has given me great pleasure to come into the city to-day [cheers], and before I sit down I will propose to you the health of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor."

FROM a letter: "We remember coming out of a closely-packed concert hall one day, several years ago, when a lady by our side chanced to tread upon a train that dragged in the path before her. The discomfitted owner turned about to discover who had committed the indignity, when the lady by our side, with the sweetest smile and the most dulcet tones, remarked: 'I await your apology for leaving your train in my way.' For a moment the woman so addressed gazed in stupefaction, and then, breaking out in a light laugh, pleasantly acknowledged that the offence was wholly on her side."

THE Country Gentleman advises grass garden walks. A correspondent spaded up all his walks, added good soil enough to raise them to a level with the adjoining beds, raked and rolled them till they were firm and even, and then sowed them with mixed lawn-grass seed, scratching in with a rake. "In three weeks I had the pleasure of walking on green velvet instead of gritty gravel, and with the help of the lawn mower have no further trouble with my paths. Always green and pleasant to the foot and eye, never washing, never weedy, never muddy, never wet, being above the garden level, they are a 'joy forever,' and the perfection of garden walks."

THE Montebello Metternich affair, which nearly resulted in a duel, is described by the London press as marked by "elaborate and solemn silliness," Count Montebello took occasion to express his disapproval of the Second Empire, under which, however, he had held office. Meeting the Princess Metternich at a ball he bowed to her. She "cut" him and sent him word that in future he must not recognize her. Thereupon he challenged her husband, who however, said he would not be responsible for the acts of his wife, and would not fight on that ground; though he was quite willing to oblige Montebello with a duel on any other grounds. So the affair fell through and the public laughed at both parties.

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, June 13, 1874

THE Republican ticket of this county was made by the enemies of the new Constitution and in their interest.

Now that the Radicals have got out of Grant all they want, there is a disposition to shove him over upon the Democracy. Not for Joe.

THE Radical Conventions of Tuesday endorsed the salary grab from top to bottom. But their action was very natural.

PHILADELPHIA lays claims to "Mrs. Feenix," the woman who got away with the diamonds of the Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia. Chicago and the rest of the world ought now to feel happy.

THE saddest thing we have yet seen is the resignation of Hon. Felix R. Brunot and his colleagues as Indian Commissioners. For nearly three years now Mr. Brunot has been trying to instill a little honesty into the Indian Bureau, but he had to finally give it up. We congratulate our distinguished fellow-citizen that he has forever washed his hands of Grant's Administration.

RUMOR reaches us to the effect that in a certain event there is to be an independent Democratic candidate run in the Third Legislative District composed of the 5, 9, 10, and 12 wards for the purpose of defeating the regular nominee and electing a Mackey man. We trust that no Democrat can be found to lend his name for any such disreputable scheme, but the statement is made and we deem it a duty to call attention to the same.

THAT man who was to present for adoption in the Gen. Negley Convention, a resolution denouncing salary grab and salary grabbers, didn't come to time yesterday. The resolution was already drawn and the day before the Convention there was quite a loud talk about its effect when it would be offered. But neither Mr. Kirk nor any of his friends were at the Convention, and yesterday when the inquiry was made of him why the resolution was not offered, he assumed a most frigid virtue, and assured the interviewer that "considering the weather the question was most d—d cool and impertinent." And we fully agree with him.

To fully appreciate the following from the Beaver Argus and Radical, it must be understood that that paper is run by Rutan and Quay of the State Ring, partners of Mackey and Errett and that the salary grabber alluded to belongs to the city Ring. It is a fair and legitimate hit at the Radical majorities in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh:

Hon. James S. Negley of Pittsburgh will in all probability be the only member of Congress voting for the Salary Grab that will be renominated. The Republicans of Allegheny county denounced his vote terribly at the time, but their indignation was of short duration. In some respects Negley makes a good representative, but the five thousand grab would kill any man in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

WHAT a lamb like proposition it was of the Gazette to recommend the Legislative Convention, to dispense its favors impartially between the liquor interests and temperance people. It has been carrying water on one shoulder and whisky on the other so long, that it comes natural to the oldest, which for years, on purpose, has divided its editorial corps to suit the most varied taste. A portion, caressing their matutinal beverage, with steadily increasing devotion, whilst others fill in their spare time, by delivering lectures on temperence, in the unoccupied pulpits of the neighborhood. Why should it not advise that a proper respect must be shown to several important interests now agitating the Republican household. This is not without its wit as well, for it is pretty certain to be accommodated and will insist this morning, that its advice has been heeded and the ticket nominated in the very best, under the circumstances that could have been selected. There are men on the Legislative ticket who are for temperance straight, others who are in favor of local option but opposed to its enforcement, and others who would imprison Crusaders and allow the largest liberty to the makers, venders and consumers of the ardent. It is therefore happy, because it is virtuous.

CONCERNING STATE RIGHTS.

Perhaps the most generally misrepresented political doctrine ever advanced in this country, is that which has been professed by the Democracy ever since the formation of the government, and popularly known as "States Rights." This doctrine was born of the Revolution itself and proceeded from the principles of the Declaration of Independence that there could be no imperial or supreme government in the then Colonies—that they combined and confederated together to resist the imperial and centralizing tendencies of George III, who had begun to invade the British Constitution, not only with respect to the Thirteen Colonies of America, but as regarded the United Kingdom itself.

The most brilliant statesmen of the British Parliament from 1774 to 1781 demonstrated the correctness of the States Right or Home Rule doctrine advocated by the Colonies and upon the absolute denial of which the Revolution finally became a necessity. It is significant that just a hundred years after the Revolution against Great Britain was brought about, the same question should be raised over the election of Mr. Eaton, as Senator from Connecticut. A number of Mr. Eaton's friends called upon him, and, in a speech, he declared himself a States Right Democrat. All the Radical papers, as a matter of course, denounce him as being an "extremist" a dangerous man and a secessionist.

But the idea of States Rights as always advocated by the Democrats, is a constitutional provision, and it was only after years of contest with the Federal element that the following, as the 10th Article of Amendment was introduced into the Constitution:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Now this embraces all that there is in the so-called doctrine of State Rights. The debates in the original Constitutional Convention showed that the Federal element were anxious for a consolidated government—one approaching toward imperialism. The Democracy fought against this idea until the 10th Article of Amendment was made to the Constitution, clearly setting forth that the general government should exercise no rights that are not especially conferred by the Constitution, and what were not conferred, were especially reserved to the States and the people.

It has been claimed—or rather it was claimed twelve years ago, that the Democratic idea of State Rights involved the right of secession and the disruption of the Union. Of course, this idea has long been exploded, and now that the leaders of the Radical party, inheriting their regular legacy from the old Federalists, are moving toward a concentration of government powers, and the obliteration of State lines, it is well that this discussion is once more revived. It is well that the Centennial anniversary of our nationality should see the idea of imperialism wiped out for this time at least. The fight is one that lasts always, and the knowledge of this fact prompted President Jackson when speaking on this question to use the historic expression —"Eternal Vigilance in the price of Liberty!"

In referring to this question, as well as to Mr. Eaton's speech, and the criticism upon the same by the "Financier" newspaper; the New York World has some remarks covering all the points so completely that we copy them somewhat at length. It says:

When, therefore, Mr. Eaton in his recent address, which is criticised at length in an able article by the Financier, declared himself "now, as always, a State-Rights Democrat of the Jeffersonian school" it is absurd for that journal, or any journal, to call him an "extremist." That is the cant of the war period, and the sooner we all heed Dr. Johnson's perscription and clear our minds of cant", the saner will be our politics. Let the familiar language of Jefferson himself, in his inaugural address, which marked as with a white stone the opening of the present century, silence this falsehood of extremes.

"The support of the State governments in all their rights, is the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies, the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, is the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

This perfect expression of the doctrine of State Rights and of its counterpart, National Rights, was cited in the last New York, Ohio and Connecticut Democratic platforms as the doctrine of the State-Right Democrats who were victorious last fall and this spring in the elections of New York, Connecticut and Ohio. It will remain the doctrine of true Democrats so long as the Constitution of the United States remains the charter of their rights and liberties.

But the Constitution nowhere contains grants or prohibitions of power between which statesmen may draw the line demarcating state and county, state and town, county and city powers. This is outside its province. It indeed makes splendid record in the fifteen amendments, of the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States as against other men, the states, and the nation. But as for apportionments of power, these are between the Union, the States, and the people. No account is taken of smaller civil subdivisions within the States. These are dealt with in the constitutions and laws of the several States.

Now the Democratic doctrine of man's capacity for self-government cannot but apply in these smaller subdivisions also. It is not more repugnant to that doctrine that thirty-six States should control the thirty-seventh in its purely domestic concerns than that fifty-nine counties of New York State should control the sixtieth county in its purely municipal concerns. No charter of muhicipal rights exists in any of our State constitutions comparable for one moment with that charter of State rights comprised in the Federal Constitution. But with the growth of our cities, the increasing misuse of State powers, the general usurpation by the States of properly municipal powers, it has come to pass that the application of the one fertile Democratic principle throughout this other area of human rights and interests is now of most momentous importance.

The World then goes on to demonstrate in the most unanswerable manner that State Rights need to be held up against Federal power in the same manner that municipal rights require to be defended against State encroachments, and so also do individual rights need to be upheld against the exorbitancies of Federal, State, municipal power, the power of custom, public opinion, fashion, and brute force. But it is only one section of this wide circle of Democratic doctrine concerning the capacity of man to govern himself which can be signified or even hinted at by the phrase State Rights.

It sums up the argument by saying that the Home Rule or State Rights doctrine while signifying the Jeffersonian doctrine of State Rights when applied to the relations of the State to the United States has the further advantage of signifying the larger and comprehensive doctrine of local self-government throughout all its degrees, and that political philosophy as well upon which State rights, municipal rights, and citizens' rights are equally found.

THE DIFFERENCE OF COST.

It is rather a curious study to institute a comparison of cost at the White House under the Administrations of Lincoln and Grant as illustrative of the extravagant tendencies of the latter's Adminstration. Some time ago a very feeble attempt was made to reduce the emoluments and allowances of the Presidential institution, but about the only result was to expose the extravagance, without putting a stop to it.

When his salary was increased from $25,000 to $50,000, it was only fair to infer that extra allowances would be dispensed with, but on the contrary, they were increased at about the same rate of the salary grab. We will take for instance a summary of four years under Lincoln and four years under Grant in the Presidential office, and show the difference in expenditures. They are as follows:

UNDER LINCOLN.

1862..Fiscal year ending June 30	$31,470 00
1863..Fiscal year ending June 30	22,863 00
1864..Fiscal year ending June 30	16,700 00
1865..Fiscal year ending June 30	22,500 00
Total for four years.....	$93,533 00

UNDER GRANT.

1870..Year ending June 30.....	$98,760 00
1871..Year ending June 30.....	52,800 00
1872..Year ending June 30.....	62,749 90
1873..Year ending June 30.....	47,445 00
Total for four years.....	$261,754 73
Difference.....	$168,221.73.

In other words, Grant manages to spend over and above his salary just about three dollars to every one spent by President Lincoln. The difference of expenditures will be best realized by the tables submitted below, giving one year's expenses for each of them which we copy from an elaborate official table. We have taken average years and they are as follows:

LINCOLN 1862.

By act Feb. 20, 1861, for Legislature Executive, and Judical expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1862:	
Secretary to sign patents for lands	$1,500 00
Private Secretary, Steward, and messenger of the President....	4,600 00
Contingent expenses of Executive office, including stationery	350 00
Furnace keeper at the President's house.....	
Refurnishing the President's house, to be expended under direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of such of the furniture and equipage as may be decayed and unfit for use.....	20,000 00
For introducing the Potomac water into the president's house.....	4,420 00
Total.....	$31,470 00

GRANT 1872.

By Legislative act, approved March 3 1871, for expenses year ending June 30, 1872:	
Compensation of furnace keeper at President's house.....	$720 00
Compensation of two policemen.....	2,640 00
Compensation of two night watchmen.....	1,800 00
Compensation of two door-keepers.....	1,920 00
Compensation of secretary to sign land patents.....	1,500 00
Private secretary, assistant secretary, two Executive clerks, steward, and messenger.....	13,800 00
Contingent expenses Executive office, including stationery.....	4,000 00
By act, sundry civil expenses, approved March 3, 1871, for the year ending June 30, 1872:	
For annual repairs of Executive Mansion.....	5,000 00
For refurnishing Executive Mansion.....	5,000 00
Care and improvement of grounds south of Executive Mansion.....	5,000 00
Fuel for Executive Mansion...	3,000 00
Repairs of green house at Executive Mansion.....	3,000 00
By act to supply deficiencies in the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870, and June 30, 1871, and for former years, approved March 3, 1871:	
For annual repairs of the White House.....	3,904 84
Forre furnishing the President's house.....	11,464 89
Total.....	$82,749 73

Between these two years it will be seen that the White House expenditures were a little more than doubled, and that even in 1872, before his salary was doubled, President Grant received $87,749.73. But even this extravagant figure has been exceeded for the present year, the allowances for 1874 being as follows:

By legislative act, approved March 3, 1873, for expenses year ending June 30, 1874:	
For furnace keeper at President's house.....	$ 720 00
Two policemen.....	2,640 00
One night watchman.....	900 00
One usher.....	1,200 00
Two doorkeepers at $1,200 each..	2,400 00
Secretary to sign land patents...	1,500 00
Private secretary.....	3,500 00
Assistant private secretary.....	2,500 00
Two Executive clerks at $2,300 each.....	4,600 00
Steward.....	2,000 00
Messenger.....	1,200 00
Contingent expenses of Executive Office, including stationery	6,000 00
By act sundry civil expenses, approved March 3, 1873, for year ending June 30, 1874:	
For annual repairs of Executive Mansion.....	15,000 00
Refurnishing same.....	10,000 00
Fuel for same.....	5,000 00
Care, protection, and continuing permanent improvement of green house at Executive Mansion.....	10,000 00
Total.....	$69,160 00

Add to this $50,000 for salary and it will be seen that President Grant receives in 1874, $119, 160, or about $30,000 more for one year than President Lincoln did for four years. Can the people stand this kind of extravagance? Of course it is argued that this is a small sum compared with the vast revenues and resources of the country, and therefore should not be taken into account. But this argument is a faulty one. There are thousands of other leaks just like this that every day are draining the resources of the people. It is time that a reform was inaugurated. Retrenchment, to be successful, must begin in high places. It ought to be commenced with the President and go downward.

BOSS SHEPHERD BEHEADED.

The Committee of Investigation having in charge the matter of the District of Columbia, yesterday submitted a lengthy report to Congress. It is one of the severest rebukes to President Grant that could well be imagined. It pronounces the whole District government as being too corrupt to longer exist—and it is accordingly abolished. But to make sure that none of the Boss Shepherd gang shall get a place in any new government that may be created, they are all generally disqualified while the Boss himself is especially disqualified.

A brief resume of the report makes the following showing: It will present a full summary of the condition of affairs as developed by the testimony, and will embody the recommendations of the committee in a bill. Upon various sections of this bill different members of the Committee are at work according to an assignment agreed on. It provides for the repeal of the present charter, and that in the new government none of the present officers, or those who have been such within twelve months, shall have part. This disposes of the Board of Public Works the Legislative Assembly, and the Board of Health and the District Militia. An Auditing and Funding Committee is created, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, from citizens not heretofore connected with the present government. The Sinking Commissioners, with the exception of Shepherd, are to be retained, Congress to advance the pay of the school-teachers, and certain other amounts due laborers and others in the employ of the Bankrupt Board, who are actually suffering, the entire funded debt of the District to be provided for by taxes levied on city property and that of the United States at the same rates. A Committee of one Senator, to be named by the presiding officer of the Senate, and two Representatives, chosen by the Speaker of the House, are to prepare, during recess, a system of laws and government, for the District, to be reported next session.

We question whether anything more sweeping by way of denunciation of President Grant could be made than is indicated by the above summary of the Committee's report. The Committee must have discovered an extraordinary amount of fraud and corruption, since it singles out Shepherd as one of the men who is peculiarly unfitted for longer holding office in the District. The report of the Committee will almost bear its own comment. Grant having attached himself so persistently to Shepherd really comes in for all the censure of the Committee's report. It touches him much more closely than did the censure of the Ways and Means Committee, touch Richardson, Sawyer and Banfield. But there is no hope that President Grant will take the hint and resign.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—SHALL IT STAND?

Since Iennsylvania has existed, either as a colony, a commonwealth, or a State, her people never gave such an overwhelming expression of opinion on any publicquestion, as they did in favor of the new Constitution. No such unanimty of feeling was manifested in favor of separation from Great Britan in 1776. The people had for ten years groaned and sweated under the insolent usurpations of the Ring, and the Republican part of them especially were delighted to rebuke their party tyants in a manner which they thoughtwould be as effective and less ungracios than turning them out of power, if indeed they could unhorse them. Andso the new Constitution burst into being with amazing glory, sweeping before it and into perdition the feeble oppsition, roused against it by the Republican leaders and the Supreme Court, as a rushing tidal wave.

And now the question is before us, shall the Consitution so joyously welcomed, so gradly inaugurated—shall it stand, or shall it be marred, and sapped, and undermined by the traitors of the Ring? It is plain that the honest masses of the Republican party are for the new Constitution and so are nearly all the Democrats. The five conspirators against the reforms of the new Constitutbn called the Supreme Court, and the Republican rings—your Camerons, and Mackeys and Manns, and the smaller fry that follow them, were utterly defeated, but likeLucifer they feel that though that fild be lost, "All is not lost!" and so they are organizing steadily and sealthily for a new attack. To try another battle, at the polls, even if it could at once be arranged, is not heir purpose just now. They have male a commission of the bitterest enemes of the new Constitution with the narrow and convenient Chief Justice a its head, to amend the instrument! Just think of it; a man who has shown the dispositions that Agnew has manifested, to have the new Constitutbn placed in his hands, for revisal and amendment! And this is one part of the plan. The other is to send to the Legislature all over State members pledged to vote for reforms of this commission whatever they may be.

Well may we repeat the old lesson that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If the grand reforms of the new Constitution are to be preserved to us, they must be guarded from all assaults however disguised, for years to come. But just now is the most critical moment. Let the friends of the Constitution of both parties thoughout the State, see that none of but its friends are sent to the Legisture. That the friends of the instrument are in a vast majority, there is no manner of doubt. Let this majority see to it that no man of either party who is opposed to the new Constitution be sent to Harrisburg. The issue is more important than any that can come before the people at this election. Let all party themes be subordinated to this—let crusaders and grangers stand back for this one time, and sharpen their claws if they like—and let this battle for the new Constitution be finally settled between the people and the Rings. It will fix our organic law permanently and on a sure basis for half a century to come. —From this point we can look forward to a purer and fairer government if we can hold the fangs of the Republican ringers and their packed "commission," from the vitals of the new Constitution.

There were persons in the Constitutional Convention, who had faith, "such as was not to be found in Israel," and with a childlike confidence left to the legislature many things that the Convention should have done itself, if it had even taken six months longer. They now doubtless see their error, and we hope they will make what atonement they can by taking earnest part in sending the friends of the new Constitution to the legislature, and in watching the movements of this inimical commission. Let all true friends of the Constitution be vigilant and resolute in its defense.

THE REFORMED CHORUS.

On Tuesday we published the first howl of the Ring organs, in which they threatened all sorts of deeds of desperation, if such and such men were nominated—even when it was a foregone conclusion that the very men objected to, would be nominated. The Commercial, Gazette and Dispatch were literally "slopping over" with indignation on Monday morning, on Tuesday their voices were pitched to the highest key, but on Wednesday they roared as gently as sucking doves. Below we give extracts from several of the Ring organs before and after the Conventions, in double column, to more fittingly illustrate the ridiculousness of a Ring organ talking about public virtue and honesty. Here we have a fine specimen from

(The Commercial.)

Monday June 8.

The result of the primary meetings held on Saturday last is not fully known; but enough is ascertained to render certain the nomination of Bayne and Negley for Congress. The Republicans of the two named districts are with a full knowledge of the antecedents of their representative, have renominated him, and they must take the entire responsibility of the transaction.

Wednesday June 10.

We feel certain we could have bettered this ticket, in several important respects, if the matter had been at our disposal; but we are not inclined to complain because we could not have all our preferences gratified, and are content to submit to the expressed wishes of those to whom the task was entrusted. It would have been much better, we are satisfied, if these nominations had not been made until a later date; but as they are made, and are seemingly satisfactory, nothing remains but to support them with the usual energy and effort.

All the Commercial's terrible vaporings end in a regular endorsement of the ticket put into nomination, including Gen. Negley with his salary-grab record. Why it was but the other day that the Commercial most solemnly pawned its honor to the public, that if Negley was nominated it would blow a bugle blast more potent than those of Roderick Dhu's that sent the affrighted echoes skurrying through tarn and heather. But after it is all over the Commercial says that it could have made a better ticket had the opportunity have been offered.

But the Gazette even puts the Commercial to shame. After frothing for weeks about the State Ring, and Mr. Vannote offering himself as a candidate, and threatening all kinds of dire consequences in the event of defeat, the "Ring's Own" mouths as mildly as a spinister with her first set of manufactured teeth. After this style, for instance:

(The Gazette.)

Monday, June 8.

As regards several of their candidates, whom they will endeavor to "pull through" on Tuesday, and men of their class, we have just this to say. If a Legislative ticket of that calibre is put up, we will not only refuse to support it, but will do our utmost to defeat it. The Republican party is not to be disgraced with candidates of such standing, without all the facts involved being fully ventilated, and the candidates receiving that direct opposition that they richly deserve. More than this, a peculiarly weak or corrupt Legislative ticket is quite sure to develop other strong combinations against it. We therefore warn the Conventions that while we do not seek to dictate nominations, we do demand that they be made up of respectable men. We hope this will be heeded; but if it is not, there is trouble ahead.

Wednesday, June 10.

Generally, we may say that the ticket is above the average, as regards adaptation, ability and pureness. This much we accept gladly, and recognize freely. But the Republican party in the great county of Allegheny is very strong, and is composed of some of the best men of the State. It has in its adherents, large wealth, prevading intelligence, high moral sentiment, and business sagacity and social qualities, that are entitled to very intelligent and honorable representation in the Legislature. The delegation nominated should throughout be equal to this requirement. Partially it is so; but, unfortunately, partially, it is not. We commend to the party our candidates for Congress, for the State Senate, for District Attorney and Assistant, for all offices aside from the Legislature—and a majority of those nominated for the Legislature. But there are those who do not deserve a place on the ticket, and who may find it hard work to pull through.

Now the point of the joke is to be realized when it is understood that the very men denounced by the Gazette on Monday were nominated on Tuesday. All of its miserable bosh about some one or two names not being those of good men is a humbug. Why don't it name them? We challenge it to name a single man that it considers unfit for the Legislature. It will not only not give a single name, but in less than a week it will call THE POST a most unmitigated liar, for publishing the above extracts. The now waning moon will not wax again until the Gazette will deny that it ever uttered and published the above extracts.

We are not perfectly sure that we ought to give any extracts from the Dispatch in this connection. There is no longer any question about its lunacy, and of course it is a question whether a lunatic ought to be held responsible for what he says. But as it persists in forcing itself upon the community we shall quote from it also as follows:

(The Dispatch.)

Monday, June 8.

Of course it is impossible to say just now what the ticket will be; since, apart from the doubtful status of several districts, bribery and corruption are likely to find play before Tuesday. Touching this, we refer all who are interested to our opinions as heretofore expressed. If incompetent or suspected candidates are selected for the Assembly, there is a moral certainty that the Democracy can topple them over like so many pins in a bowling alley, simply by presenting fitter material. The people are tired of the disgraceful condition of the Legislature, and where relief is offered will avail themselves of it. So that though to-day the wire-pullers triumph in the nomination of a bird of their own peculiar feather—whether by trickery at the primaries or by the purchase of delegates makes no matter—to-morrow comes the retribution wrought by an indignant public.

Wednesday, June 10.

The agony is over at last. Politicians are delivered from awful travail and suspense, and a ticket is born unto the Republican party. In the main its personel accords with previous expectation. Nobody is deeply disappointed, if we except over-sanguine candidates. The arrangements were so generally understood before the formal accouchement took place that only in respect to the Legislative nominees was there a shadow of doubt. This was the difficult problem that the conventions of yesterday had to handle. With what obstetric skill that special function was discharged we shall entheasmes of it. So that though to-day the wire-pullers triumph in the nomination of a bird of their own peculiar feather—whether by trickery at the primaries or by the purchase of delegates makes no matter—to-morrow comes the retribution wrought by an indignant public.

The information given further on is a pretty full endorsement of the entire ticket nominated. We have given the above in double column for the general purpose of showing that according to the opinions of the three leading Ring organs most notoriously corrupt men have been put forward for office. Which opinion is to be taken, the one given before or the one given after the Convention? Another object we have in view is to verify what we said on Tuesday that neither of the Ring papers would execute their threats.

THE recent distressing cases of trichina spiralis at Flint and South Haven, Mich., which resulted so fatally, have been made the subject of a patient and prolonged investigation by the Medical Society of Kalamazoo. Post-mortem examinations of the bodies of the victims were, made, and these loathsome parasites were found in great numbers in the bodies. The pork and ham were also examined, and found to be alive with them. It was furthermore ascertained that in each case ham had been eaten raw. As there are numerous others liable to eat ham in this condition, we commend to them the following extract from the Medical report:

Eat no uncooked or half-cooked hog's flesh. The raw flesh of the hog, whatever its shape or condition, whether ham, bacon, or pork, salt or flesh, smoked or unsmoked, is liable to contain this parasite; full of a life and activity that may soon work a remediless mischief in this human body. Bologna sausage, if pork be in it uncooked, is as dangerous as any other form of this meat. The heat that cooks meat utterly destroys the life and mischievous power of these vermin, and no one need fear any harm if this fact is observed.

COL. F. A. CONKLIN recently delivered a speech before the New York Liberal Committee, when he thus spoke of Grant's salary grab:

But what shall be said of the President himself, who was the abettor and accomplice, nay, more, the author and the prime mover in the wholesale larceny? His salary for the year 1872 was $25,000, to which is to be added his perquisities, amounting to the enormous sum of $77,600, making an aggregate of $102,600, or $282 a day for every day in the year, Sundays included. Think of it, ye who elect Presidents.

But did this satisfy his cupidity? Far, very far from it. He demanded and received as his rewarded for signing the infamous bill that his salary of $25,000, be made $50,000 a year, which adds $68,50 a day to his pay, an aggregate of $350,50 a day, provided the amount of his perquisities, which have steadily increased ever since his election, remain at the sum total of $77,600 a year.

Let us examine this transaction in the light of every-day business. I am the President of an insurance company. Now, suppose that on the last day of the year, after having drawn my stipulated salary I had conspired with the remaing officers of the company to rob its till of a sum equivalent to one-half of our specified compensation, and that we had divided the swag between us. We had the keys, and we had in it our power to abstract the money. What would you think of such a transaction? Would we not be likely about this time to be on our way to the State Prison?

A NEW ORLEANS correspondent contradicts through the columns of the Chicago Times, every statement of the editor of the Dispatch in relation to that city. Among other things he says:

The result of his observations upon the minds of those who know the truth in regard to what he wrote concerning the condition of affairs in this city has been the conviction that he came here in the interest of the ultra Radicals of the north, who hold that ex-rebels have no right that the "truly loil" are bound to respect, and that the views and sentiments to which he gave utterance through the columns of the Dispatch were inspired by the usurpers of the State government of Louisiana, and the oppressors and plunderers of her people, who are maintained in power by Federal bayonets, and with whom he hob nobbed, wined and dined, and rode through our streets. And the very general conclusion arrived at here, by those who have read Mr. O'Neil's correspondence, or extracts therefrom, is, that his mission to New Orleans was to afford him an opportunity to bolster up the Kellogg usurpation, by wantonly misrepresenting the condition of affairs, and that he has been eminently successful; provided the readers of the Dispatch are so credulous as to give credence to his false utterances.

THE following is the full text of the section of the Tariff bill passed recently by the House of Representatives in relation to the stamp tax on medical preparations, about which there was so much discussion among chemists and apothecaries a few months ago:

"That hereafter nothing contained in the internal revenue laws shall be construed so as to authorize the imposition of any stamp tax upon any medicine article prepared by any manufacturing chemist, pharmaceutist, or druggist, in accordance with a formula, published in any standard dispensatory or pharmacopœia in common use by physicians or in any pharmacetist journal issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when such formula, and where found, shall be distinctly referred to on the printed label attached to such article, and no propriatary interest therein claimed. Neither shall any stamp be required when the formula of any medical preparation shall be printed on the label attached to such articles were no proprietorship in such preparation shall be claimed."

A JURY in Bucyrus, Ohio, has found Mrs. Trimble guilty of disturbing the peace of the saloon keeper Shaw, by singing near his place, "Jesus lover of my soul," and she was fined fifteen dollars; costs, about seventy more.

AN extra from the office of the Greensburg Argus, contains the official result of the Democratic primaries in Westmoreland county, on Saturday last. The following is the ticket selected:

Congress, Jacob Turney, subject to conference; Senate, James C. Clarke; Assembly, James L. Toner and Thompson M'Lean; Sheriff, John Guffie; District Attorney, David Harvey; Commissioner, Jno. L. Bierer; Poor House Director, S. Johnston; Auditor, John Dick.

CONGRESSMAN DONNAN, of the Dubuque (Iowa) District, salary-grabber, writes to the editor of the Dubuque Times that "reflection has tended toward a determination" not to be a candidate for re-election. But of the salary-grab he says:

By my own conviction in this matter I stand; and never have, and never will, apologize to any man or party on earth for a course of action which has seemed to me to be both manly and upright.

RUMORS unfavorable to the Prince of Wales are again afloat. It is now said that he is in debt about $300,000 and wishes his mother to pay the amount on the ground that the liabilities were incured in holding levees at which he represented the Majesty of England. The Queen, it is alleged, takes a different view of the matter, and hence royal family jars are the order of the day.

SHAKING hands across the bloody chasm means something in Golden City, Colorado. A company has been organized there, consisting entirely of soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies. The captaincy has been given to a Colorado Union ex-officer; the first lieutenancy to a Rebel, and the second lieutenancy to a Maine man.

ACCORDING to a Washington special to the Chicago Tribune a prominent member of the House recently called at the Executive Mansion, and was asked by the President, whether the House would pass the Civil Rights bill. "Yes, I think so. You wish it passed, don't you?" was the answer "Yes," responded Grant, grimly, "I want you to pass it so that I can veto it."

BEAVER COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

[Cor. of The Post.]

The Democratic County Committee of Beaver County, at a large and enthusiastic meeting held on Monday, elected E. B. Daugherty, Esq., Senatorial Delegate, and J. H. McCreery and Thos. L. Darragh, Esqs., Representative Delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed to support S. B. Wilson, Esq., of Beaver, for Supreme Judge. B.

THE FIRST HOWL.

WHAT THE RING ORGANS THREATEN AND WHAT THEY WILL NOT DO—HOW THEY YELP BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

[Commercial.]

The result of the primary meetings held on Saturday last is not fully known; but enough is ascertained to render certain the nomination of Bayne and Negley for Congress. The Republicans of Twenty-second district, with a full knowledge of the antecedents of their representative, have renominated him, and they must take the entire responsibility of the transaction.

[Dispatch.]

Of course it is impossible to say just now what the ticket will be; since, apart from the doubtful status of several districts, bribery and corruption are likely to find play before Tuesday. Touching this, we refer all who are interested to our opinions as heretofore expressed. If incompetent or suspected candidates are selected for the Assembly, there is a moral certainty that the Democracy can topple them over like so many pins in a bowling alley, simply by presenting fitter material. The people are tired of the disgraceful condition of the Legislature, and where relief is offered, will avail themselves of it. So that though to-day the wire-pullers triumph in the nomination of a lird of their own peculiar feather—whether by trickery at the primaries or by the purchase of delegates makes no matter—to morrow comes the retribution wrought by an indiguant public.

[Gazette.]

The State Ring *also used money profusely even going to the limit of buying up delegates to stand.* But they made a losing fight generally. They lost the Congressmen, Negley and Bayne, the State Senator Newmyer, the District Attorney, Montooth the State Senator in Allegheny, McNeil, and they have an uncertain showing in the legislative delegation. . . . . As regards several of their candidates, whom they will endeavor to "pull through" on Tuesday, and men of their class, we have just this to say: If a Legislative ticket of that calibre is put up, we will not only refuse to support it, but will do our utmost to defeat it. The Republican party is not to be disgraced with candidates of such standing, without all the facts involved being fully ventilated, and the candidates receiving that direct opposition that they richly deserve. More than this, a peculiarly weak or corrupt Legislative ticket is quite sure to develop other strong combinations against it. We therefore warn the Conventions that while we do not seek to dictate nominations, we do demand that they be made up of respectable men. We hope this will be heeded; but if it is not, there is trouble ahead.

[Telegraph.]

In the history of primary elections in this county, there were never more disgraceful frauds perpetrated than on Saturday in many of the wards in this city. The elections in some instances were a mere mockery the entire board of election officers having been arranged to count in certain delegates without regard to the votes they received. This outrage upon the claims of their fellow Republicans was perpetrated under the guise of apparent honesty, and the knaves who sold themselves to do it are not proper persons for decent men to associate with. They are bad citizens, and it is no wonder that disaster threatens to overtake the Republican party when such as they are permitted to rule elections. It is a blistering shame and disgrace that these dishonest practices are tolerated or even countenanced by respectable voters, and the sooner an attempt is made to reform them the better. An opportunity may offer to do so by repudiating at the polls the nominees in whose interest the outrages were perpetuated.

OHIO NEWS.

A HORSE was driven fifty miles by Ross Jones, of Ashtabula, the other day, and fell dead at the end of his journey.

TWO thousand dollars is the extent of premiums offered at the meeting of the Knox county, Driving Association to occur on June the 16th, 17th and 18th.

THE mineral resources of Tuscarawas county, by the aid of railroads, are being rapidly developed. Sandstone has been shipped to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and now is being shipped also to Chicago.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN BRYTE, of Clear-creek township, Ashland county, recently celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Bryte was born in Westmoreland county, Penn'a, in 1800.

THE teachers and scholars of the Steubenville Female Seminary, to the number of one hundred ahd fifty, under the charge of Dr. Reid, made an excursion to Wheeling on Friday, on the steamer Forest City. They returned the same evening charmed with their trip.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments the Senate bill authorizing any Circuit Judge to designate the time of holding District or Circuit Court, and to designate a District Judge to attend and hold Court in a district not his own. Passed.

Mr. WEST called up the Senate bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States in the State of Louisiana. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 10.

TIME OF ELECTING CONGRESSMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA FIXED.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reported favorably on the House bill fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania to the Forty-fourth Congress. Passed.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The moiety bill was then taken up.

Mr. BAYARD objected to the amendment of the Finance Committee inserted as the fifth section which authorizes the United States Attorney to examine books, invoices or papers of defendants. In his opinion it impaired the Constitutional rights of a citizen to compel him to criminate himself.

Mr. CAMERON said the idea of seizing books and papers of merchants was horrible, and he would not vote for any such proposition.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 21 yeas to 26 nays, as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagin, Gilbert, Hamlin Harvey, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Pease, Pratt, Ramsay, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Windom and Wright—21.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwait, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Howe, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Patterson, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, Wadleigh and Washburne—20.

Some discussion ensued upon the fourth section of the bill as passed by the House which provides that no payment shall be made to any informer in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been instituted unless his claim to compensation shall have been established to the satisfaction of the court or judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by said court for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was passed without amendment.

The Chair announced as a Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Appropriation bill Messrs. Sargent, Morrill (Me.), and Kelly.

Pending discussion on the Moiety bill the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with the right to report at any time. The motion was rejected—yeas, 136; nays, 186, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Among those voting no were the following Republicans: Banning, Bromberg, Butler, of Tennessee, Harrison, of Tennessee, Houghton, Lacondes, Phelps, Sener, Smith, of North Carolina, Stanard, Strail, Thomas, of Virginia, and Thornburg, of Tennessee.

Mr. CHAFFEE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Passed. Yeas, 170; nays, 65.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then took up the Louisiana contested election case of Messrs. Sheridan and Pinchback.

Speeches in support of the majority report were made by Messrs. Smith, of New York, and Sypher, and against it by Lamar. The latter declared his belief that the interests of the great Republican party were not identified with the maintainance of the so called government of Louisiana, or of kindred establishments in the Southern States. No party could endure infamy and disgrace that had been brought upon American name by those grotesque caricatures of government. The result of the war had been to establish the indissoluability of the American Union and universality of freedom on the American continent, but the north was not satisfied with that. Congress had passed reconstruction measures and had sunk iron deep into the heart and soul of the southern people, but the position of the southern people was that the doctrine of secession, the right of withdrawing from the Union was extinguished and eliminated from the American system, and no longer constituted a part of the elements of American government. The institution of slavery with all its incidents was dead, extinct, sunk in that sea which never gives up its dead, and the people of the south did not ask for its resuscitation. The enlightened people of the south would not, if they could, identify the interest of the country with an institution which stood utterly antagonistic to all elements and living force of modern civilization (applause) they regarded the three last amendments of the constitution as inviolable and sacred as articles that were written by their forefathers.

The discussion closed with speeches from the two contestants, Messrs. Sheridan and Pinchback. The latter interested and amused the House with a discursive description of the Louisiana election, which he declared was in all respects a fraud.

Mr. DARRAL moved as a substitute for the minority resolution, a resolution that Mr. Pinchback is entitled to a seat prima facie. The question was passed over to be voted on to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858. Passed.

Mr. ALLISON, from the special joint committee to investigate as to the management of the government of the District of Columbia reported a bill for the government of the District of Columbia and gave notice he would ask the Senate to consider it at an early day. He also reported the testimony taken by the committee and asked for a formal order to have it printed. He said the committee expected to make a further report within a few days and would then ask to have the bill taken up.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

Mr. LOGAN, by request, introduced a bill to establish a commercial railway company. Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

It proposes to incorporate a commercial railway company with a capital of $200,000,000, to construct and operate a railroad with four or more tracks from New York city to the cities af Chicago and St. Louis, dividing its main line at such point as may be found best to reach said cities, with the right to extend its road from Chicago to any point on the Mississippi river above St. Louis. The road is to be commenced within two years, and finished within twelve years from the enactment of the bill. The rates for transportation of passengers and freight are to be fixed by a commission composed of three persons appointed by the President, one person by the government of each State through which the road shall pass, and three persons by the corporation, but charges shall not exceed ten cents per bushel of grain by the car load or bulk freight, and thirty-six cents per barrel of flour from Chicago or St. Louis to Jersey City. The names of proposed incorporators are left blank.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties, the Committee on Finance having amended the 10th section of the bill in regard to penalty for attempting to defraud the revenue by false invoices, &c., by the addition of the following: Which forfeiture shall only apply to a particular item of merchandise to which such fraud or alleged fraud relates, and anything contained in any act which provides for the confiscation of an entire invoice in consequence of any item or items contained in the same being undervalued, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The section was then agreed to as amended by the committee—yeas, 32; nay, 13.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported with amendments the Senate bill extending the right of way heretofore granted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company through the arsenal grounds at Pittsburgh. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the moiety bill and pending discussion on the bill' adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House proceeded to vote on the Louisiana contested election case.

The substitute of Mr. Darroll declaring Pinchback entitled prima facie to his seat was negatived without a division. The first resolution of the minority of the Committee that Pinchback was not elected, was rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 121. The second resolution of the minority of the Committee declaring Sheridan elected, was negatived—yeas 71; nays, 175.

A vote was then taken on the majority resolution declaring that the testimony was not sufficient to show the election of either Pinchback or Sheridan, and permitting them to take further testimony, and the resolutions were agreed to without division.

THE CORRUPT JUDICIARY IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. SENER reported a bill to abolish the western district of Arkansas and to annex it to the eastern district. Passed without discussion or objection.

Mr. SPEER, member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice addressed the House on the subject of the enormous expenditures in the western judicial district of Arkansas. A summary of the committee's report was embraced in last Saturday's House proceedings. He spoke of the judge of that district as a "person of the name of Story who had remained in that position to mock the administration of justice. He recounted the history of the western district of Arkansas which had started, he said, with a corrupt judge—a judge who was in the habit of admitting to bail persons tried and convicted of capital offences and letting them go free forever afterwards. —a judge who was shown to have bought certificates issued for the pay of jurors and witnesses at a discount of forty or fifty, or sixty cents on a dollar; a judge who was charged with having received a bribe of $2,500 for admitting a nolle prosequi to be entered in a certain case; a judge whose records were marred and interlined and erased and confused; a judge who had approved one of the marshal's vouchers for $20,000 in blank; a judge who had allowed the government to be plundered of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was severe but just to that judge to say that in response to the committee's invitation he had appeared before it and made a statement; that the statement was lame and unsatisfactory. It was not a statement of a man conscious of his official and personal integrity; not a statement of a man who felt keenly the injustice done to him by such charges, but a statement of cringing, shrinking, cowardly, corrupt man.

The next step in frauds was an infamous and corrupt Marshal named Wm. A. Britton, and the means adopted were the getting of fictitious lists of Deputy Marshals and making out bills in such names; also, buying up vouchers for jurors, witnesses and deputies at twenty, thirty and forty cents on the dollar and in some cases cart loads of them could be got at two bits on a dollar, which vouchers were afterwards paid in full at the Treasury Department. He stated that suspicion having been aroused in Washington an investigation by the Grand Jury was ordered, and it was so arranged by Britton and the District Attorney, also a party to the frauds, that a favorable report should be made, and so bills were paid, and Britton, who had been removed, was reinstated by the President in the absence of the Attorney General, but the Attorney General had afterwards gone before the Senate and had the appointment of Britton rejected. But despairing of Britton

A WORSE MAN

was appointed in the person of Logan H. Root, who immediately organized a National Bank at Fort Smith, became the owner of three-fifths of the stock and continued to peddle out by the cartload certificates for pay of witnesses, jurors and deputy marshals. Root then sent the vouchers for payment to his own bank to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and they were paid at an enormous discount.

Mr. SPEER also referred to the fact that on one occasion when the vouchers of Britton to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars were pending before one of the auditing officers in the Department of Justice, Britton picked up the son of that official and gave him a clerkship in Arkansas, with a salary of $2,500 a year, and after that the vouchers were allowed. The figures which Speer presented in the course of his speech showed that the expenses of that district for 1871—2—3 were $743,023; of which sum $14,791 was paid to grand jurors, $32,014 to petit jurors and $114,117 to witnesses, leaving $582,101 for marshals, deputies and clerks. Taking the year 1872, when the expenses of that district, with a population less than 300,000, were $321,653, he said that they exceeded like expenses for the same year of all the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a population of ten millions and a half.

At the close of Speer's speech, the objection to the resolution was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the Geneva award bill.

He addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the substitute presented by himself from the Judiciary Committee. Referring to the proposition to pay insurance companies, he said that there was an active lobby at work in favor of these insurers and underwriters, who had received two dollars for every dollar they lost. Rather than let any of the money go to them, he thought it had better go to make jetties in the mouth of the Mississippi river, levees on its banks, or to clear out mud banks in a lake, anywhere that a musk rat can swim. The majority of the committee held that all losses should be paid for that were inflicted by all rebel cruisers, for whose acts the United States Government had declared Great Britain liable. Congress could not shelter itself behind the decision of the Geneva arbitration on new rules of international law made after the fact, but should pay under the old international rules of law.

The next question was what classes of losers should be paid. The Committee said that, first, every direct loss should be paid. Second, all war premiums should be paid to those who have preferred to pay these vast war premiums instead of transferring their vessels to English, German or French subjects; and third, payment should be made to those insurance companies that had made actual losses. In conclusion, he warned the House against countenancing an unseemly struggle for this money, and said that the effect of such struggle would be to place money in the position of French spoliation claims, and that it would not be divided in this generation.

Mr. TREMAINE addressed the House in opposition to the substitute reported by Butler. In the course of his speech he asserted that the bill never could have been reported at all unless mutual insurance companies had been provided for in it, and yet the first act of the Chairman who had the bill in charge was to admit an amendment to strike out that provision.

Mr. FRYE asserted that the Committee had been deliberately cheated into admitting that provision.

Mr. TREMAINE declared indignantly that he hurled back on champions of war premium claims assertion that the Committee had been cheated into admitting that provision. The assertion was totally unfounded in fact. Unless it had been put in the bill the bill could never have been reported.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The bill to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties was called up by the Chair, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to amend the 29th section so that the bill should not affect suits or actions commenced on forfeitures incurred prior to May 1, 1874,

Mr. CARPENTER said he would not vote for the amendment, as he did not think Congress had the power to take away vested legal rights of informers in suits already commenced.

Mr. SAULSBURY denied that informers had any vested rights. They had become odious to the people of the country and all traces of them should be wiped out by this bill.

Mr. HOWE said he had heard a great outcry against informers but not a word against rascals detected by them.

The amendment of Mr. Conkling was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays 26.

A number of amendments were made and agreed to after which the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 3 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Boutwell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelly, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Oglesby, Ramsey, Ransom, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburne and Wright—38.

Nays—Messrs. Flanagan, Howe and Pease—3.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House took up the Geneva Award bill, the pending question being the substitute offered by Mr. Butler.

Mr. FRYE (Maine) said the overshodowing power of these insurance companies is felt in the House to-day and in the hotels at Washington and all around. It was strong enough to make itself felt even at Geneva, where these insurance companies sent some of the best lawyers of the country, who were at the same time counsel for the United States, and to send them back here on the floor of the House as lobbyists. It was an almost almighty power that could do that.

Mr. TREMAINE—What authority have you for saying that when Mr. Evarts was counsel at Geneva he was also counsel for any one of these claimants who now presents a demand?

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—Because he said so before the Judiciary Committee of the last House.

Mr. TREMAINE—On the contrary, there is a long letter in this House written by him yesterday, denying it in toto.

Mr. BUTLER—And he was on the floor and I put it to him to his face and he did not dare to deny it, and he cannot come on this floor and deny it.

Mr. KELLOGG—He could not deny it here. You had the advantage of him and you refused him the opportunity to deny it.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, sir; I do not do that. I do not come from Connecticut. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOODFORD (indignantly)—And at a grandson of Connecticut, I am gratified.

Mr. BUTLER (scornfully)—So am I. (Laughter.)

Mr. FRYE proceeded with his argument in contravention of the idea that the United States Government appeared at Geneva in the character of claims agent "without a contingent fee."

Mr. TREMAINE—Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. FRYE—No, sir; I will not."

Mr. TREMAINE—The gentleman makes a charge of fraud, and then will allow no answer. That is courage.

Mr. FRYE—The charge was made when the gentleman had an hour to himself and had ample time to answer it. I trust that mutual insurance companies will be struck out of the bill and that will leave them on the same footing as stock insurance companies to be paid in case they lost, and only in case they lost.

Mr. WARD (Ills.) spoke in favor of the substitute referring to Poland's condemnation yesterday of those who supported the Butler substitute. He said: If the blush of shame should mantle any cheek in connection with the matter it should not be his cheek, but that of his venerable friend from Vermont.

At three o'clock Mr. Butler rose to close the debate.

Mr. POLAND complained that the time had not been fairly apportioned to the minority of the Committee and asked Butler to yield fifteen minutes to Mr. Beck.

Mr. BUTLER declined to do so, and expressed his opinion that the minority of the Committee had had more than their fair portion of time.

Mr. POLAND (suavely)—Allow me a word.

BUTLER INEXORABLE.

Mr. BUTLER (firmly)—No, sir, I will not.

Mr. POLAND (doubtingly)—Are you sure you will not?

Mr. BUTLER (positively)—I am sure I will not.

Mr. POLAND (persistently)—Two of four gentlemen who signed the minority report are not here.

The speaker, after a good deal of hammering: The gentleman from Vermont, Poland, is not in order. The rules give the gentleman from Massachusetts Butler, the floor absolutely.

BUTLER'S SENSE OF JUSTICE APPEALED TO.

Mr. POLAND (perfectly unruffled)—I am endeavoring to appeal to the gentleman's sense of justice.

Mr. BUTLER (bluntly)—I do not want any appeal.

Mr. POLAND (yieldingly)—Well, if the gentlemen is disposed—

Mr. BUTLER (determinedly)—Well, I am disposed. (Laughter).

Mr. POLAND (resuming his seat)—I have known the gentleman to repent of some evil thoughts.

ANOTHER TILT.

Mr. BUTLER now proceeded with his argument, showing the profits of one of the mutual insurance companies. He was interrupted by Mr. Tremaine who asked him if he would allow him to put a question.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, if you will keep quiet afterwards.

Mr. TREMAINE—That depends upon whether you tell me the truth or not.

Mr. BUTLER—If that is a good reason, you will keep quiet all your life and die with your tongue dumb, but the difficulty is that Tweed was convicted and the lawyer who convicted him cannot keep quiet ever since.

Mr. TREMAINE—And you sympathize with him.

Mr. BUTLER—I do with such counsel as was against him. [Laughter.]

Mr. TREMAINE—Undoubtedly, there is a bond of sympathy between you.

Mr. BUTLER—I think that such a man should be hunted by lions and not by jackals. [Laughter.] Now, you see the disadvantage of interrupting.

Mr. TREMAINE—None whatever.

The SPEAKER pro tem. (Randall in the chair)—The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. BUTLER—I will endeavor to do so if I am let alone.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Mr. MYERS asked Butler whether, under the Jay treaty with Great Britain in 1794, and under the Florida treaty with Spain in 1819 and under the French treaty of 1831, insurance companies were not subrogated and paid pro rata with other losses.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, sir. Now are you satisfied?

Mr. MYERS—I am.

Mr. BUTLER—Now I will tell why, which you never would have found out. Now listen. It was because in Jay's treaty and in the treaty with Spain private citizens were included in the treaty and insurance companies were subrogated to these private claimants. The difference is that there are no private claims in the treaty of Washington.

At the close of Butler's speech the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments with the following result: Frye's amendment, striking out of Butler's substitute the provision in favor of mutual insurance companies was agreed to—ayes, 137; nays not counted.

PASSAGE OF BUTLER'S SUBSTITUTE.

Butler's substitute for the Senate bill was then agreed to—yeas, 132; nays, 101. The title was then changed so as to make it read, "To provide for a just and equitable distribution of monies paid in pursuance of the Geneva award."

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives was held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night, Senator Chandler in the chair, and Representatives Parsons and Lynch acting as Secretaries.

A proposition was offered that a Congressional Committee be appointed in view of the coming elections. This was opposed by Mr. Kelly, who thought the appointment of such a Committee was unnecessary as every man should go before the people in his own way.

Senator Chandler explained the political situation and gave reasons why a committee should be appointed.

Lynch (colored), while advocating the appointment of a committee, spoke of the necessity for passing the civil rights bill, and said the colored voters in the future as heretofore would support Republicans, there being no other party to which they could go. Others spoke, but, as the financial question was sought to be introduced, and as it was feared this might produce discord, the caucus avoided it by adopting the pending resolution, and, therefore, a committee was ordered to be appointed, each State delegation selecting a member, selections to be reported to the officers of the meeting. The caucus adjourned.

OHIO.

Further Particulars of the Miners' Strike in Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, June 10.—As suggested in a dispatch from this point some days ago, the troubles between coal miners and operators in the Hocking Valley are fast approaching a crisis. The strike has now been on more than two months and no work has been done by Union miners during that time.

About a month ago, Miner T. Ames, the extensive coal operator of Chicago, who is Vice President of the Lick Run Coal Company, engaged in mining in the Hocking Valley, came to this city to see what could be done and advised introducing colored miners. The operators here empowered Ames to undertake the gathering of the force. In a very few days he gathered at this point between four and five hundred colored men, principally from Richmond, Memphis and Louisville. A large quantity of improved muskets, revolvers and ammunition have been purchased and will be taken with a party to-night to Hocking Valley. It is designed to put all the men into one mine and distribute arms to each one of them to protect themselves. Some of the men are desperadoes, used to rough usage, and if molested there will be desperate work.

The sheriff of Athens county arrived here to-day to consult with the Governor relative to calling out the militia, fearing a riot on the arrival of the colored miners. In the absence of the Governor he called on Adjutant General Amos, but was told by that official that he could only act on an order from the Governor, and when such an order came he was full prepared to do his whole duty in the premises. The sheriff returned to Athens county this evening and if necessary to prevent bloodshed will ask for troops, as Governor Allen has heretofore stated that he would send troops on application of the sheriff. One or more companies will doubtless be sent to the seat of war to-morrow if the sheriff makes a demand for them.

IS IT DEAD?

Editors of The Post:

In a late number of the Evening Leader the assertion was made that the Democratic party was dead. Now I would like to see how the facts will bear it out in its assertion. To-day a majority of the State Governments are in the hands of the Democracy, and the same can be said of the Territories. But to the facts:

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES.

Democratic.	*Republican.*
1—New Hampshire.	1—Maine.
2—Connecticut.	2—Vermont.
3—New Jersey.	3—Rhode Island.
4—Delaware.	4—Massachusetts.
5—Maryland.	5—New York.
6—Virginia.	6—Pennsylvania.
7—West Virginia.	7—South Carolina.
8—North Carolina.	8—Alabama.
9—Georgia.	9—Mississippi.
10—Texas.	10—Louisiana.
11—Indiana.	11—Florida.
12—Kentucky.	12—California.
13—Tennessee.	13—Michigan.
14—Missouri.	14—Illinois.
15—Wisconsin.	15—Minnesota.
16—Nevada.	16—Kansas.
17—Oregon.	17—Nebraska.
18—Arkansas.	18—Iowa.
19—Ohio.	

TERRITORIES.

Democratic.	*Republican.*
1—Dakota.	1—Arizona.
2—Idaho	2—Colorado.
3—Montana.	3—New Mexico.
4—Washington.	
5—Wyoming.	

Now is this not a good showing for a party that had 800,000 negro votes added to the strength of their opponents, as well as having had to pass through the late Greely fiasco. Methinks that a majority of the members of the next House of Representatives will be members of this corpse, thus insuring in 1876 a corpse as our next President.

McK.

THE RADICAL CONVENTIONS.

RUMPUS AMONG THE CONTESTANTS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VARIOUS BODIES--LIST OF TRE NOMINEES--CONFUSION AND DISORDER IN A LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION--A PORTION OF THE DELEGATES BOLT IN FAVOR OF HOWARD--THE FRAUD AT THE PRIMARIES.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

Yesterday was a busy day with the Radical politicians of the district. The corrupt brigade of wire-pullers turned out in full force and the two rings resorted to desperate measures to defeat each other. The hottest fight was confined to the Legislative Conventions. In the fourth district Convention a war was waged among the contestants until they all became furious, and disorder and confusion reigned. A number of the regularly elected delegates, who were disgusted with the fraudulent and debauched practices at the primaries, refused to take any part in the Conventions, and held a meeting of their own, at which they requested Howard to come out as an independent candidate, as will be found in the following report:

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION NO. 1.

This Convention met in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, and was called to order by Col. Beltzhoover. The roll of delegates was called and other preliminary business attended to, after which Gen. A. L. Pearson was chosen permanent Chairman. The General returned the usual thanks for the honor on taking the chair, and then digressed on the conduct of the primary elections held in the county on Saturday, which he acknowledged was shameful and disgraceful in the extreme. He expressed his fears that the party could not be preserved unless the fraudulent practices and corrupt trickery which characterized its recent elections be discontinued. He continued at some length, showing up the desperate measure to which the Radical politicians resorted in the primaries to carry their points, and which are a fair exponent of all the political workings of the party.

At the conclusion of Gen. Pearson's speech a committee was appointed, which drew up a set of resolutions indorsing in a wholesale manner the Congressional course, his participation in the salary grab included but not expressed, of Jas. S. Negley and vowing eternal allegiance to him.

The President then read communications from Hon. Thomas Howard and Dave Kirk, declining to be candidates before the Convention in consequence of the unfairness of the primary elections. A motion was then made that Negley be nominated by acclamation, which was put and carried, and shortly afterwards the nominee made his appearance and harangued the Convention. He referred to the "unpleasantness" in the primaries, and signified his desire to have the hatchet buried, and hoped all good Radicals would rally to his support. He closed his talk by alluding to his efforts in regard to a revival of ship building in one of Pennsylvania's villages, and expressing his belief in aiding and fostering that branch of American industry. The Convention then adjourned, and the nominee was quickly surrounded and received the congratulations of a motley crowd of persons each of whom had a little axe to grind.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION NO. 2.

This Convention, composed of delegates to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Twenty-third district, met in Common Council Chamber, Allegheny, and was called to order by Mayor Fleming. A permanent organization was effected and the Convention proceeded to nominations. Col. Thomas M. Bayne and Alex M. Watson were nominated, and on the first ballot Bayne was elected by a vote of 47 to 17. The nomination was then made unanimous and the successful candidate was called upon for a speech. He replied by expressing his thanks to the Convention and, like Josh Billings, assuring them that he would aim to represent them as an honest man, but unlike the immortal Josh, neglecting to add that "it would just be his darn luck to miss it."

SENATORIAL CONVENTION NO. 1

met at the Young Men's Republican Club Room in Allegheny, and after the usual preliminary business was attended to the voting proceeded, and resulted in the nomination of Hugh McNeill for Senator by a vote of eleven to nine for McBrier.

For delegates to the State Convention Peter Walters and Arthur Hobson were named, and the latter withdrawing Walters had the field to himself. His nomination was then made unanimous, and he was instructed to support Hon. J. L. Graham for Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION NO. 2.

This Convention assembled in Common Pleas Court-room No. 2, and when an organization had been effected it was moved to proceed to nominations, and B. B. Coursin nominated Hon. John C. Newmyer, C. C. Bostwick nominating Thomas Mitchell.

Pending the discussion of a motion to vote viva voce, Bostwick withdrew the name of Mitchell, and Newmyer was nominated by acclamation.

Thomas G. Mitchell was than chosen Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION NO. 3

met in the old City Hall, and Miles Humphreys was named as Senatorial candidate, and on motion, was re-nominated by acclamation.

Russell Errett was elected Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, when the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 1.

A long delay after the time appointed for calling this Convention to order was occasioned by two persons from the first precinct of the Fourth ward, Messrs. Anschutz and Patterson, each claiming a seat. The matter was finally fixed up, however by a committee appointed to examine the credentials, deciding to exclude them both, and when the preliminary matters were arranged eight of the hottest Radical office seekers were named: Wm. C. Smythe, Henry Gerwig, Samuel Hastings, James D. Walker, Alfred Slack, Henry M. Long, Wm. H. Graham and J. D. Ramsey. The nominations were closed and subsequently the name of J. D. Ramsey was withdrawn. The Convention then prodeeded to balloting with the following result:

First ballot—Gerwig, 10; Smythe, 6; Graham, 5; Walker, 5; Hastings, 4; Slack, 3; Long, 3.

Second ballot—Graham, 7; Smythe, 6; Slack, 4; Long, 4; Walker, 3.

A third ballot was then taken, and there being no choice, it was followed by a fourth and that by the fifth, which was as follows; Long, 7; Smythe, 3.

Messrs. Gerwig, Graham and Long were declared the nominees, and each indulged in a little bombast, after which Theo. Myler, James Marshall and Hugh Renwick were chosen delegates to the State Convention and instructed in favor of Graham for Lieutenant Governor.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 3.

This district embraces the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of the city, and the Convention was called to meet at the Ralston school. The Convention met but the district being strongly Democratic, no nominations were made.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 4.

This Convention met in the Common Council chamber at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by C. L. Magee, Esq.

Thos. H. Hunter was elected permanent Chairman, and when the certificates of election of delegates were called there was a lively response, there being no less than eight contesting parties, viz: Thirteenth ward, F. C. Bierman, contested by W. J. Rook; Fourteenth ward, Henry C. Evans, contested by Samuel Whitehouse; Thirtieth ward, Eli C. Corbley, contested by Joseph A. Thompson; Thirty-second ward, Louis Houck, contested by John Quigg.

A committee consisting of Messrs. W. J. Friday, Nathan Brookard, C. Ray Connor, Fred. Hampey and C. North, was appointed on contested seats. The Committee retired to hear the cases of the contestants, and fought over the matter from shortly after ten o'clock till twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock, when they returned, and after order had been restored, reported in favor of W. J. Rook, Samuel Whitehouse, Eli C. Corbley and Louis Houck retaining their seats. The report was rejected by a vote of ten ayes to fifteen nays, and the Chairman was besieged with a number of motions. After a hot fight it was finally fixed that the roll should be called in each case, and the delegates indicate their preference. In the case of the contest between Bierman and Rook the vote stood 17 to 11 in favor of the former, and the announcement was received with exciting demonstrations by the faction supporting him.

The vote was next taken in reference to the contest in the Fourteenth ward. After the vote had been taken, the clerks announced that the vote stood 15 for Evans to 15 for Whitehouse. The chairman was about to announce a tie vote, when Mr. Houck stated he desired to vote. His name was then called and he voted in favor of Mr. Evans. The Chairman then announced that Mr. Evans would be admitted. This was received with great excitement and loud calls from Whitehouse for another vote. Motions were repeatedly made that the room be cleared, but were not recognized by the chair.

Mr. Whitehouse—I don't think that vote was counted right. I want that vote taken over again. I don't believe it was counted right.

The question as to whether the vote should be taken again, was put and decided in the negative. Mr. Houck and Mr. Corbley were then admitted as delegates from the Twenty third and Thirteenth wards.

Names were then proposed for nomination, and the vote was taken. Several delegates rushed to the clerk's desk and changed their votes, when the result was announced as follows: Morrison 17; McElroy, 14; Wainwright, 20; Baum, 12; Larimer, 17; Hays, 16; McCord, 17; Harper, 12; Vannote, 3.

Mr. Friday excitedly claimed that Hays had seventeen votes instead of sixteen, and moved that he be nominated by acclamation. The motion was decided carried.

A scene of confusion then followed that beggars all description. Delegates left their seats and frantically rushed to the cleak's desk, gesticulating in a furious manner, and loudly demanding to be recognized by the chairman. One delegate declared that five persons were nominated and moved to reconsider. This motion was put, and amidst the greatest contusion decided carried, and announcement was made that another ballot would be taken. The crowd then rushed inside the railing, mingling with the delegates and the Chairman frantically hammered on the desk until huge drops of perspiration poured down his face. A number of motions were made, and each delegate yelled that his man was elected and a general pandemonium ensued. Finally a little better order was had and the balloting proceeded, which resulted in the election of D. B. Morrison.

Evan Jones—This is a fair tally, and we've won.

City Treasurer Magee—It's just as we had it before, and the honors are easy. The ticket is Morrison, Wainwright, McCord and Larimer. [Applause.]

Messrs. S. J. Wainwright, Jas. Larimer and J. B. McCord were then nominated by acclamation, when the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 5.

In this Convention the names of H. K. Sample, B. C. Christy, Wm. Magill, and Sam. Scott were proposed for nomination, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Christy, 33; Sample, 23; Scott 23; Magill, 18. Mr. Christy was nominated on the first ballot, and the balloting was then continued till Mr. Sample was elected.

For the State Convention Messrs. McColl and Stewart were chosen delegates.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 6.

Three names were proposed for nominations as follows: Geo. Archibald, of Union township; Geo. Barns, of Findley, and A. B. Young, of Robinson township. The name of Mr. Burns was subsequently withdrawn and Archibald and Young were declared the nominees. Messrs. Gilmore and Windom were then selected as delegates to the State Convention.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

In County Convention No. 1, Judicial, Mr. W. G. Hawkins was nominated for the position of Judge of the Orphans Court without opposition.

Several seats were contested in Convention No. 2, Attorneys, and great confusion prevailed while the contests were being decided. The difficulty was finally settled, and Mr. E. Montooth was nominated for District Attorney, and John A. McQuaid for Assistant.

Four contestants also appeared in Convention No. 3, Commissioner, and after the cases were decided Mr. G. W. Weddell was nominated for Commissioner, and Mr. H. R. Chalfant, of Wilkins township, for Director of the Poor.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Following is the full ticket nominated:

Judge of Orphans Court—W. G. Hawkins.

District Attorney—Colonel E. A. Montooth.

Assistant District Attorney—Mr. John A. McQuaide.

County Commissioner—G. W. Weddell.

Director of Poor—Henry R. Chalfant.

Congress—Twenty-second District—Gen. J. S. Negley.

Congress—Twenty-third District — Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

State Senate—Hugh McNeil, of Allegheny, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys and John C. Newmeyer.

Legislative—First City District—James Ouslow, Charles Jeremy; Second City District—No nomination. Third District —D. B. Morrison, S. J. Wainwright, Jas. Larimer, J. B. McCord. Allegheny—H. Gerwig, H. M. Long, Wm. Graham. First County District—A. B. Young, G. Archibald. Second—B. C. Christy, H. K. Sample.

THE BOLTERS' MEETING.

A meeting was held in McIlwaine's auction rooms yesterday morning by a portion of the Republican party that was displeased with the fraudulent practices at the primaries on Saturday and dissatisfied with the results. The gathering was composed of eight delegates for Mr. Howard and a small number of Kirk men. The meeting was called to order and Mr. Edward Clark, of the Sixteenth ward, was elected Chairman.

Mr. Howard was called upon for a speech. He said he believed it would be wrong for him to go before the Convention when there was such palpable evidence of fraud in the primary elections. It was stated that even if he (Howard) had received a thousand majority the certificate was bound to be given to his opponent, Gen. Negley. There are some two hundred office-holders in this county, and these were all engaged in assisting General Negley in the primaries. Quite a number of them have been elected delegates to sit in the convention to-day. This may not be considered wrong in 1874, but in years gone by an officer under the government was in danger of removal from office for taking part in an election. These men will resort to any measures in order to keep their places. The speaker closed by stating he would permit the gentlemen present to state how the primaries were conducted.

Mr. W. D. Woolslayer, of Penn township, said that in his township a resolution was passed prohibiting all who had not voted the Republican ticket last fall from voting. All the workingmen were excluded from the polls, and men, not citizens, were allowed to vote. The resolution was passed to prevent the speaker, who intended to run as a delegate for Howard, from being elected, for had the Republican Workingmen got a vote, he would have been elected.

Mr. Murphy, of the Second precinct of the Twelfth ward, said that the solid Republican men of that district say that if Mr. Howard does not come out, they will vote for a Democrat for Congress. He could swear that he, being a delegate for Mr. Howard, got more votes than the Board allowed him in the return.

Alderman Porter, of the Fifteenth ward, said that in both precincts of his ward great fraud had been practised by the Negley men. They got hold of Howard's delegate and got him drunk, so that he could not attend the election. In the upper precinct of that ward the Howard delegate was credited with seventy-five men, and that delegate told me that he could bring two hundred men who would swear that they voted for the Howard man.

Mr. Dripps, of the Tenth, also knew the election was not conducted fairly in his ward. He was a Kirk man, and favored Howard next.

Mr. Snyder, of the first precinct of the Twelfth ward, said that he saw some of the Board opening the tickets before they were deposited, and he knew that aliens had voted.

Other testimony was given of frauds perpetrated, after which a motion was unanimously adopted that Thos. Howard be requested to come out as an independent candidate for Congress.

It was also suggested that a mass meeting be called at an early day.

Mr. Howard stated that Mr. Wayne, of Scott, John Noble, of Baldwin, and Mr. Jamison, of Upper St. Clair, were regularly elected delegates for him, and were here. The Negley men had claimed to carry those districts.

After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending June 6, there were fifty-two deaths in this city. Of these fifty were white and two colored; fifteen were married, thirty-six single and one a widow. The causes of death were as follows:

Scarlet fever, 12; convulsions, 5;

THE DEMOCRACY.

Adjourned Meeting of the Allegheny County Committee.

TIME SET FOR HOLDING THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS---THE COMMITTEE REPUDIATES A PRESUMPTUOUS CHAIRMAN, ETC., ETC.

The Democratic County Committee reassembled at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, to hear the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting, to suggest a plan for the holding of the County Conventions, and for the transaction of such other business as might be presented.

Some forty members were in attendance, which number was augmented during the session. The members waited until ten minutes after the time appointed, eleven o'clock, for the meeting, and the chairman not appearing, the meeting was called to order, and Mr. S. F. Patterson was made Chairman *pro tem.*, and Ald. M. F. Cassiday, Secretary.

On motion, Mr. C. B. Mowry was delegated to represent the Seventh, and Jacob Dressel the Twenty-sixth ward.

The second precinct of the Twenty-second ward having no representation in the committee, Messrs. J. M. Carson and W. C. Kerr were elected members from that district.

CALLING THE CONVENTIONS.

J. K. P. Duff, Esq., chairman of the subcommittee to prepare a plan for calling the various conventions, then submitted the report, which he read entire. The report is quite lengthy, as appears elsewhere, and need not be reproduced here.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the report was accepted. It was then read again, and adopted section by section.

THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Irvin moved that the reporters present be requested to withdraw, and the secretaries would furnish them with a report of the proceedings.

'Squire Heisel moved to amend to include all not members of the committee. Considerable discussion followed, when both amendment and motion was tabled, and the outsiders were allowed to remain.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. U. Stuart stated that a committee from the Democratic City Committee were present, and had a communication which they desired to present. He moved that it be received.

Col. McKelvy said he did not belong to one clique or the other, that he

WANTED TO SEE HARMONY

in the ranks, and asked what we had to do in the matter.

Mr. Stuart said that the communication was a respectful one from the city committee, and should be so received.

Mr. Duff, chairman of the city committee, also explained that the chairman of the county committee had interfered through the press. That the city committee had taken exceptions thereto, and appointed a committee of three to present their resolutions to the county committee.

Mr. J. J. Ricketts thought the sub-committee ought to be heard, and was in favor of having the communication read.

Mr. Hunter thought that no committee

OUGHT TO REFUSE

to receive the report of a brother committee, and Ald. O'Donnell, a member of the city committee, while unaware that such action had been taken, felt aggrieved at the chairman of the county committee for his conduct in regard to the city election.

Mr. Duff said the publication of the card in the Sunday Leader and other papers

ON THE EVE OF THE CITY ELECTION

"knocked the whole bottom out of the campaign on the Democratic side." He did not belong to either faction, but the chairman of the county committee should be reprimanded.

The motion to receive the communication was then put and carried.

Mr. Geo. H. Kuhn then read the communication as follows:

Resolved, That the unauthorized and traitorous attack upon the Democratic candidate for City Controller on the eve of the late election in this city by W. D. Moore, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, deserves and receives the unqualified and emphatic denunciation of this committee; and that by his action in this matter and his equally unauthorized intrusion as such Chairman into the subject of the city election in Allegheny, Mr. Moore has forfeited all claim to our respect and confidence, and that his administration of the office of Chairman of the County Committee can no longer be entitled to recognition and respect.

Resolved, That we request of the members of the County Committee to assemble at an early date and take suitable action in regard to the conduct of Mr. Moore.

Squire Heisel moved that it be laid on the table, which was voted down.

Mr. Mowry moved that they be adopted as the sense of this Committee, which was amended by a member to also be entered on the minutes. Carried.

MORE REPUDIATORY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. U. Stuart then offered the following:

Whereas, The card published in the Sunday Leader by W. D. Moore, two days prior to the late municipal election, where in he advised Democrats to vote against the Democratic candidate for City Controller, was un-Democratic and uncalled for; and

Whereas, By signing the same as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, he compromised the dignity of said committee in assuming to speak for them without their consent or authority, and insulted their honesty as Democrats in that the impression was conveyed that said committee indorsed said card. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee repudiate the action of said W. D. Moore, he having no such authority delegated by us, such action tending to create dissensions in the party, which should be deprecated by all good Democrats, anc merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

Ald. O'Donnell moved the adoption of the resolutions as read.

Mr. Lare desired to say that whilst he would have preferred that all resolutions on this subject had been kept out of to-day's meeting, and so advised and endeavored to accomplish, in the hope that a new chairman would soon be elected who would command the confidence, respect and hearty support of the committee and the party, he now felt it a duty, as the resolutions are before us, to support them, as a vote against would appear to many as an endorsement of the chairman's perfidy.

Capt. J. H. Stewart said he could not endorse the card of the county chairman, and would vote for the resolution offered by Uzziah Stuart.

Col. McKelvy was in favor of part of the resolutions. He considered the card, so far as it concerned Mr. Farley, an outrage. The chairman had

NO RIGHT TO SIGN

it as chairman of the County Committee, but he would move to strike out of the resolutions all after the words "un-Democratic and un-called for."

Mr. Magan was opposed to anything of the kind; he was not in favor of whitewashing the chairman.

'Squire Heisel said, alluding to the county chairman, that he had no sympathy for him.

The resolutions as read were then adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Col. McKelvy moved that the St. Charles Hotel as heretofore be recognized as the headquarters of the Democracy and that as many of the delegates as can be accommodated there be requested to make it their stopping place during their stay in Pittsburgh.

Treasurer Irvin presented his report of the last campaign which was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Dan. Barr, U. Stuart and B. C. Sawyer.

An unpaid bill of two hundred and seventy-eight dollars for carriage hire ordered by the Chairman of the County Committee from R. H. Patterson & Co., was presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

The following Committees to secure the various places of meeting of the Conventions were then appointed and the Committee adjourned.

North Side.—M'Kelvy and Grogan.
South Side.—Heisel and Duff.
Middle.—Cunningham and Cassiday.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY

MAN SHOT BY A MEMBER OF THE POLICE FORCE.

FIGHT AT A HOUSE ON WATSON STREET —THE PARTICIPANTS RESORT TO THE PISTOL—GEORGE R. EDGAR SHOT AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY OFFICER THOMAS P. POTTS.

Another serious shooting affray occurred in our city Sunday morning between Thos. P. Potts, a "sub" on the city police force, and a resident of the South Side named Edgar. The particulars of the occurrence are substantially as follows:

ORIGIN OF THE AFFRAY.

About nine o'clock in the morning Geo. R. Edgar accompanied by five or six companions proceeded to No. 2 Watson street, a house kept by a woman of questionable repute, named Minnie Watson. The party knocked at the door and were promptly admitted by one of the inmates. They immediately proceeded up stairs to a room occupied by several females. It seems they had been indulging rather freely in the "flowing bowl" during the night and went to the house for the purpose of "having some fun," as they said. Some conversation was had between the men and the inmates of the house when the former became somewhat abusive in their language and their actions, greatly frightening the women. One of the frightened inmates ran down stairs and knocked at the door of a room occupied by a woman named Nellie Moran. The rap was answered by a man named Thomas K. Potts who had been present some time talking to the occupant, who, it seems, was lying sick upon the bed. One of the party, who had remained in the hallway, also entered the room when the frightened women were admitted, but upon being ordered out by Potts he retired. The men followed the women down stairs and rapped loudly at the door, but were not admitted, as the woman had informed those inside that the party had evidently come there for the purpose of creating a disturbance. When they found that the inmates would not admit them, the party then burst in the door, and Edgar and his comrades entered the room. Potts states that when they came in the door Edgar was flourishing a large revolver. The former asked them what they meant by bursting in the door, and an uncivil reply was made. It seems several of the roughs then broke for the bed, on which Potts was sitting, and laid hold of him. A struggle ensued, during which several of the women were about to rush to Potts' rescue, when one of the party, named Donovan,

POINTED HIS REVOLVER AT THEM,

and chasing them back into a corner of the room, demanded that they remain silent. In the meantime Potts was being pretty roughly handled by the attacking party, who had broken down the bed in their onslaught. One of them, it seems, placed his revolver in close proximity to Potts' head, and pulling the trigger, snapped it twice, but the weapon was not discharged. Two shots were then fired at Potts by Donovan; one of the balls whizzed past his head, but neither of them struck him. By this time the latter had grasped Edgar's revolver, and succeeded in wresting it from his hand, when it was announced that a policeman was coming, and Potts was released. One of the men hastily ran to the door, but was unable to see any officer, and so reported to his companions. When released, Potts succeeded in getting hold of his own revolver, and also recovered his pocket-book, which had been thrown to the floor during the scuffle. The party then rushed at Potts again, when he fired two shots from his revolver, which he held in his right hand, while he wielded Edgar's large pistol with his left hand. Both shots were aimed at the latter person, and

BOTH SHOTS TOOK EFFECT.

One ball struck him on the right side of the face, immediately above the angle of the mouth, while the other entered his left breast, about four inches below the heart. The onslaughting party then retired, and shortly afterwards Edgar was found in a dry goods store near by, and taken to the lock-up.

Dr. McCoy was summoned to examine and dress the injured man's wounds, when he found the balls had taken effect as stated above. The wound on the face was not of a very serious nature, while that on the breast, it was thought, after a careful examination, would necessarily prove fatal. Subsequently three of the women of the house were arrested by Lieutenant Musser and officer John Grady and were also conveyed to the Central Station House. The officers then returned to the house to arrest Potts, when he gave himself up.

AT THE POLICE STATION.

While all the parties were at the police station, the Acting Mayor was sent for to take Edgar's deposition. He quickly arrived, but as Potts acknowledged that he fired the shots it was thought unnecessary to take the wounded man's deposition. The women and Potts were then assigned cells in the lockup, and as soon as he could be got in readiness Edgar was taken to the residence of his brother in-law, Mr. W. H. Wakefield, No. 1382 Carson street, South Side, where his mother resides. Dr. Thomas was subsequently summoned to attend the wounded man, and did all in his power to afford him relief, but apparently without much effect, as the man suffered intensely from his wounds. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, a consultation was held on Edgar's case by the attending physician and Drs. Wood and Daley, each of whom gave it as his opinion that he would most surely die, as he was then spitting blood, and presented every evidence of a man in a dying state. The result of the physicians' deliberations was made known to their patient, who received the announcement in a calm and indifferent manner, apparently not feeling the least concern or anxiety for the final result. In accordance with the advice of the physicians a messenger was sent for Alderman Krehan, who came to his bedside and took

EDGAR'S DEPOSITION.

City of Pittsburgh, } ss
State of Pensylvania. }

Before me the undersigned, an alderman for said city, personally appeared George R. Edgar, who upon his oath duly administered according to law deposes, and says:

My name is George R. Edgar; I reside at No. 148 Twenty fourth street, South Side; I did not know, as far as I can recollect, Tom Potts before to-day. This morning between seven and eleven o'clock I met him at what I think they call No. 2 Watson street, near what they used to call Fifth street. We had a quarrel, but I do not remember what it originated about. I have also forgotten what I said to him; I saw a pistol in his hand; I had no pistol in my hands, but upon my person in my pocket; I did not pull the pistol out until after I was shot; then I took it out and carried it in my hand. I cannot say who was present. I cannot say who keeps the house. Do not remember whether I saw the flashes of the shots. I believe, to the best of my knowledge, that it was Thomas Potts, who shot me. I have never had a quarrel with him in my life before. I do not know whether it was twice or three times I was fired at, but am sure of twice. I saw the man, Potts, at the Central station and I recognized him as the man who shot me. He was in the house when I got there. I make this statement with a full knowledge of my situation and knowing that the wounds I have received at the hands of Thomas Potts will prove fatal.

his
GEORGE R. ✕ EDGAR.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of June 1874.

E. G. KREHAN, Alderman.

The statements made in the deposition by Edgar differ materially from those made by Potts and the women, which are given in the report and of course it cannot be determined at present which statements are correct, though those made by Potts are generally credited inasmuch as his story and that of the women coincide.

About eight o'clock in the evening Potts was taken to the Mayor's office and made information against the parties, charging them with felonious assault, and warrants were issued for their arrest. About ten o'clock one of the party named James Donovan was arrested, and is at present confined in the lock up.

Edgar's condition at a late hour last night was not changed much, though it was thought that he would die before morning. He is a man about twenty-eight years of age, has a wife and child living, and has been employed as a railroad engineer. Potts is a single man, about twenty-five years of age, and has been serving as a "sub" on the police force for some time.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Thomas D. Mann, charged by Ellen Donley with rape was acquitted.

Christopher Bradford, charged by Alex. Seanor with larceny was found guilty.

Jacob Boon, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, plead guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Cotton, indicted for felonious assault and battery, is on trial.

George W. Stewart plead nolo contendere to assault and battery.

Yesterday's trial list will be resumed this morning. The Court will adjourn early to attend the funeral of N. P. Fetterman.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company for use vs. Edward J. Warring, surviving partner of the firm of Lafferty & Warring, verdict for the plaintiff for $2,354 22.

Thomas Mellon vs. John A. Wilson, administrator, with the will annexed of Samuel R. McLean, Jr., deceasd; an action to recover money deposited. Verdict for $834 63 for plaintiff.

The case of Johnston vs. the Pullman Palace Car Company was removed to the U. S. Circuit Court.

In the case of Margart V. Rhodes vs. A. M. Brown, administrator of C. W. Robinson, deceased, an action for boarding, the jury found for plaintiff for $300.

Real Estate Savings Bank vs. Henry Fatum, jury out.

Also, in the case of Biggert vs. Rothe.

Jane F. Washington applied for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Superintendent Cordier, and same was granted, and made returnable on to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The petitioner claims she is illegally detained in the County Work House.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Marcus A. Woodward, assignee of Samuel McClean, bankrupt vs. James Schoonmaker and Marcy C. Schoonmaker, his wife is still on trial.

Austin Steiner vs. Jordan S. Neel, Wm. Oliver & Co., is yet on trial. The action is to recover the value of coal alleged to have been dug out, and sold by defendants, from the property of the plaintiff in Mifflin township.

In the case of Peter Wolf vs. Charles Fairman, Joseph L. Kerr and E. G. Carpenter, the jury found for plaintiffs against Carpenter for $874 74 and in favor of the other defendants.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Shugart & Starr, bankrupts, Titusville. Order made for the payment to Topham, Rutherford & Wells, creditors, the amount deposited by bankrupts to secure said creditors' claims.

J. H. Niehaus, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made allowing the assignee to settle and compound the claim of J. H. Hespenheide, a judgment creditor, to the amount of $800. Miller for assignee.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made for the private sale of stock in the Enterprise Insurance Company to J. J. Albeitz. Order also made for the sale to W. M. Duncan of bankrupt's interest in co-partnership debts.

S. B. Kennedy, creditor, vs. Robbins and Brinton debtors, Warren county. Answer and demand for jury trial were presented and same granted at October term at Pittsburgh.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company debtor, in bankruptcy. Injunctions granted against certain executive creditors.

James McGovern vs. steam tug "Tom Reese," in Admiralty. J. B. Sneathen & Co. and O'Neil & Co. allowed to intervene for amounts aggregating $1,013 38. Montooth Bros. for interveners.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

James Cotton, indicted for felonious assault and battery on John Hays, was found guilty but recommended to mercy. After the reception of the verdict the Court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Biggert vs. Rothe, the jury found for defendant.

The case of Rea, Hill & Co. vs. Cowling & Lodge and W. B. Whitney & Co., is on trial. This action is brought to recover for hams sold.

A final order was granted allowing the Tenth Ward Bank to change its name.

John Meenan petitioned for and was granted a writ of habeas corpus to be released from the Workhouse, wherein he is confined, illegally, as is alleged.

Daniel Jones filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus compelling Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the County Workhouse, wherein the petitioner is confined, to produce said petitioner in Court. He claims to have been illegally committed and confined in said institution. Writ granted, returnable to-day.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Defendant made a motion for a new trial in the case of Wolf vs. Carpenter et al.

In the case of J. Charles Dicken, for use of Mrs. E. A. Gray, vs. James A. Anderson, an action on a judgment note, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,320 34. A verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $1,301 99 in another similar case between the same parties.

The case of Peter McCoy vs. Andrew Harcum and Patrick Carrigan, an action to recover damages for false arrest, the defendants being policemen, is on trial.

The case of Antoine Steiner vs. Neel et al. is still on trial.

The case of McCleants assignee vs. Schoonmaker and wife is still on trial.

In the case of William Halliday, attorney in fact for the heirs of Charles Rolser, deceased, vs. Thos. Irvin, plaintiff, was granted leave to file an additional count on Thursday afternoon, and the defendant plead surprise. The case was continued.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Thomas S. Hutchinson vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, McKeesport. Rule on J. M. Stoner to show cause why he should not file his warrant of attorney for said debtor. On failure to do so, the answer filed by him as attorney for conditional appearance to be stricken off.

S. B. Kennedy vs. Robbins & Brinton, debtors' Warren county. Rule on debtors to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankruptin default of sufficient answer.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. Hearing on exceptions to the opinion of Register Woodruff on the claim of S. P. Johnson, Esq., adjourned to the 9th inst.

R. H. Boughton, Jr., vs. Dame, Smith & Co., debtors, Titusville. Petition in bankruptcy presented; amount claimed, five hundred dollars. The usual order issued. Wier and Gibson for creditors.

David P. Hoyle, of this city, jeweler, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

James McGovern vs. "Tom Rees," in admirality. After the usual proclamation, order made condemning said vessel, and a writ of venditioni exponas ordered to issue returnable on the 6th day of July next. Barton for motion McKeesport Dry Dock Company allowed to intervene. Amount $136 65.

A number of foreigners were admitted to citizenship.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John Morgan, who plead guilty to assault on James DeWitt, was fined one dollar and costs.

Thomas Green and Hugh Armstrong, charged by Edward A. Lossiter with larceny and the reception of stolen goods, were sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Jacob Boon, charged by C. S. Barclay with entering a building with felonious intent, and who plead guilty to the same, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Lydia S. Collins applied for a divorce from John W. Collins, on the ground of disertion, and a subpœna was awarded.

A final order was granted incorporating the Mutual Building and Loan Association.

A final order was also granted incorporating the Tarentum B. & L. Association.

A preliminary order was made in the application of the Enterprise B. & L. A. for a charter of incorporation.

Final orders were granted chartering the Iron City Mutual B. & L. A., and allowing the Associate Congregation of Pittsburgh to change its name.

An order was made dissolving the Phosphor Bronze & Co.

A final order was granted chartering the Greenwood cemetery.

The Morse sub-school district was allowed to borrow fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting school buildings.

Jacob Wolbert applied for a divorce from Agnes Wolbert, and subpœna was awarded.

Jane Ford Washington was brought into Court on a writ of habeas corpus and an order was made that she be discharged from the Workhouse after she had served thirty days. The commitment was for a longer time, but it was adjudged illegal.

Final orders were granted chartering the Robert Blum and the Monitor B. and L. Associations.

In the divorce case of Libbie A. Conlin vs. Thomas J. Conlin, a rule was granted on respondent to show cause why an allowance should not be made, while the case is pending. Returnable Saturday, June 13th.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Orange Judd & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., defendant, made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

The defendant in the case of Logan vs. Murray made a motion for a new trial.

In the case of the Seventh ward Building and Loan Association vs. C. Schoher et al., affidavit filed and rule granted to show cause why the judgment against C. Schoher should not be stricken off and vacated.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Adam G. Campbell, creditor, vs. the Nippenmore Manufacturing Co., debtor. Mr. Broderick, administrator, was allowed to be substituted for petitioning creditor.

Thomas S. Hutchinson, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, debtor. On application of petitioning creditor, restraining order granted against execution creditors and hearing appointed for the 12th inst.

Samuel G. Rankin, bankrupt. Referred back to Register Shaffer for further report as to bankrupt's conformity with the provisions of section thirteen.

John Lee vs. Wm. James. On motion John M. Kennedy, Esq., was allowed to withdraw his appearance for petitioning creditor.

Wilmarth & Rolfe, bankrupts. The Court allowed the bill of Register Woodruff for certain extra services.

James McGovern vs. steam tug Tom Rees. The Pittsburgh Insurance Company and the M. & M. Insurance Company were allowed to intervene. Mr. Wilson for intervenors. In the same case, Geo. Bomgartner, of Cincinnati, was allowed to intervene.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of J. S. McMillin et al. Steam Capstan case, a preliminary injunction was granted against James Rees.

In the case of the Blake Crusher Co. vs. Totten & Co., a rule to show cause why the injunction issued should not be set aside or modified, to permit the defendants to manufacture and use a machine patented to defendants, was granted returnable on 20th inst.

In the case of Miller & Reese, the rule to show cause why an attachment should not be issued for contempt, was continued for three weeks from date.

WAS IT A MURDER.

On Friday night about midnight, a lady coming from Allegheny to this side, on the Sixteenth street bridge, heard cries of murder proceeding, apparently from some one in distress. She returned and told the toll taker what she had heard. Upon investigation it was found that a number of persons had heard the cries, among others a man who was fishing. Officer Hays was told of the case and instituted a search, but nothing could be discovered to solve the mystery.

WHO WAS HE?

The body of a man was found last Thursday, floating in the Ohio river at Glasgow Beaver county. An inquest was held by 'Squire McFall of Glasgow. The deceased had on black corded pants, red and black flannel shirt, dark woolen vest, dark cotton socks and heavy shoes well worn. In one of his vest pockets he had four dollars. He was about five feet six or eight inches high. There were no papers or other articles found upon him which might lead to his identification. The body was much decayed and disfigured by the action of the water.

A DULL HEADACHE, no appetite, costiveness and low spirits are some of the indications of a bilious attack arising from a torpid liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the boweis.

TTHS&W

WARRANTED.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure salt rheum or tetter, and the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of boils, carbuncles and sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas and blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and corrupt or running ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure scrofulous sores and swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure liver complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware county, O., March 20, 1873.

To Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial, and it will do all you recommend it to do, and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse, when I give up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your account books, and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with catarrh and sore throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of catarrh, sore throat, heart disease, spine affection and torpid liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours with respect,

STTH&W HESTER LACKEY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The following arrangements adopted by the Democratic County Committee on Saturday, June 6, 1874, for holding the conventions are published for the information of those interested.

Resolved—1st—That a convention to be composed of two delegates from each election precinct in the county, said delegates to be elected on

SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH,

at the usual hours for holding primary meetings, be called to meet in convention at the Court House on

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD,

at 10 o'clock a. m. to nominate one candidate for Judge of the Orphans Court; one candidate for District Attorney; one candidate for Assistant District Attorney; one candidate for County Commissioner and one candidate for Director of the Poor. And after having nominated the said officers and transacted such other business as may properly come before them the delegates composing said conventions, shall separate and form two conventions. The delegates representing the districts composing the 22d Congressional district to be one convention and shall nominate a candidate for Congress from said District. And those representing the Districts composing the 23rd Congressional District to form another convention and shall nominate a candidate for Congress from said District.

Second—That a convention be called to meet on the 24th day of June 1874 at 10 o'clock A. M. to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the Forty-Second district, as follows: The city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue, Sewickley, and the townships of Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio, will meet, at City Hall, Allegheny, to nominate one candidate for State Senator and elect one Senatorial delegate to State Convention.

Third—That a convention be called to meet at the Court House on the 24th day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. to be composed of one delegate from each election district to the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the several wards of the boroughs of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Turentum, Millvale, Verona, Etna, Sharpsburg, Sewickley, and Bellevue, and the townships of Leet, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, McCandless, East and West Deer, Shaler, Fawn, Elizabeth, Wilkins, North and South Versailles, Penn, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Lincoln, Forward, Kilbuck, Onio, Reserve and Sewickly to nominate candidates for assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

Fourth—That a convention be called to meet at 10 o'clock at Sailesbury Hall, Birmingham, the 24th day of June 1874, to be composed of one delegate from each election district of the Forty-fifth Senatorial district as follows: The Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers, Mansfield, the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chartiers, Findly, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Scott and Stowe, to nominate one candidate for State Senator, and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Fifth—That a convention be called to meet at 10 o'clock at the Court House on the 24th day of June, 1874, to be composed of one delegate from each election district from the first to the fifteenth ward inclusive and the 23rd ward of the City of Pittsburgh to nominate a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention from the 43rd Senatorial district.

Sixth—That there be a convention called to meet at 7 o'clock P. M. at City Hall Allegheny on the 24th day of June 1874 to be composed of —One delegate from each election district in the city of Allegheny, will meet to nominate three candidates for Assembly and elect three representative delegates to the State Convention.

Seventh. That there be a convention called to meet at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Court House on the 24 day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Pittsburgh to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two representative delegates to State Convention.

Eighth. That there be a convention called to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M. at the Ralston School house 9th ward on the 24 day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of the city of Pittsburgh; to nominate one candidate for Assembly, and elect one Representative delegate to the State Convention.

Ninth. That there be a convention called to meet at 10 o'clock at Select Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, on the 24th day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from each of the election districts in the Eleventh and Thirteenth districts, to and including the Thirty-seventh wards of this city of Pittsburgh, to nominate candidates for Assembly and elect four representative delegates to the State Convention.

Tenth. That there be a convention called to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House on the 24th day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the several wards of the borough of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Turentum, Millvale, Verona, Etna, Sharpsburg, Sewickley, and Bellevue, and the townships of Leet, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, McCandless, East and West Deer, Shaler, Fawn, Elizabeth, Wilkins, North and South Versailles, Penn, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Lincoln, Forward, Kilbuck, Onio, Reserve and Sewickly to nominate candidates for assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

Eleventh. That there be a convention called to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house on the 24th day of June, 1874, to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers and Mansfield, and the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chastiers, Findley, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Stowe and Scott, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates to the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions will be chosen at the same time and place as the delegates to the county convention.

By order of the Committee.

S. F. PATTERSON,
CHAIRMAN P&O. TEM.

M. F. CASSIDAY, Secretary.

POTATO BUGS.

POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS.

Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green.

PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,
PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,
PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,
PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,
PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,

Sold at the Lowest Prices,
Sold at the Lowest Prices,
Sold at the Lowest Prices,
Sold at the Lowest Prices,
Sold at the Lowest Prices,

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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery as his diplomas at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1 p. m. ONLY

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Leather & Shoe Findings,

TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lasts, Pegs and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

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265 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap

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FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 40 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 200 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

120 ACRES, 28 CLEARED, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $600 to $1,500 per acre.

8 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 66x240 feet; prices $24,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERT

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSTON called up the House bill to relieve the legal and political disabilities of Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Van R. Morgan, of Virginia, both of which were passed.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance reported unfavorably on the resolution by Mr. Davis and the amendment thereto of Mr. Pratt, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the balance due from disbursing officers of the United States, the names of delinquents and what steps have been taken to recover amounts due, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered. Mr. Scott said the committee reported unfavorably on the resolution on account of having received information from the Secretary of the Treasury that it would require from three to six months to collect and prepare the information called for and involve an expense of $75,000.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Chair called up unfinished business, which was the cheap transportation resolutions of Mr. Windom and the Senate resumed its consideration. A number of addresses were made both for and against the bill in the course of which numerous amendments were offered and rejected. The bill was laid over.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a conference. Agreed to and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Scott and Bayard members of the conference on the part of the Senate.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BROMBERG reported a bill to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases.

Mr. COX offered an amendment that the act should not be construed so as to apply to the health regulations and quarantine measures maintained by States or municipalities, and that such local systems and their appendages shall remain under control of respective local authorities.

Mr. BROMBERG accepted the amendment which was adopted and the bill was passed.

Mr. LAMPORTE introduced a bill to increase the tax on fermented liquors to two dollars a barrel. Referred.

The Senate joint resolution to designate in the capital grounds a site for an equestrian statue of General Nathaniel Greene of the revolutionary army. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river authorizing the work to be done by Mr. James B. Eads.

Mr. SYPHER addressed the House against the bill as reported and in favor of the ship canal project. The debate was continued by Hawley, of Illinois, and Sheldon, of Louisiana, against the bill, and by Lewis and Stanard in support of it. After further debate the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for debate only on the condition of the Washington monument.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the army appropriation bill and Messrs. West, Logan and Stevenson were appointed as members of the Conference Committee thereon.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents and for the distribution of regular official editions thereof, the question being on Frelinghuysen's amendment.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to strike out the fifth and sixth section of the bill which provides for the distribution of pamphlet copies of the acts and resolves of Congress and statutes at large. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON moved a substitute for the Fourteenth Section so as to provide for printing and distribution of 300,000 copies of the agricultural report, 100,000 copies for the Senate and 200,000 copies for the House, such reports to be allowed to go through the mail free upon being properly certified on envelopes.

At the request of Mr. Frelinghuysen he modified the substitute so as to allow 200,000 copies for the House, 75,000 copies for the Senate and 25,000 copies for the Commissioner.

Mr. SCOTT said he would oppose the restoration of the franking privilege by shreds and patches in this manner.

Mr. STEVENSON said that this was no restoration of the franking privilege; that the Congressional Globe was distributed in the very manner proposed by his substitute now pending. The substitute was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 15. Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to admit all articles for the exhibition of the Centennial free of duty. Passed.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river by permanent jetties, and was addressed by Mr. Crocker in support of the bill.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr. McCrery which is to provide for the construction of the Fort St. Phillip Canal and its maintenance as a national highway, which was adopted. The bill as thus amended was then passed—Yeas, 140; nays, 80.

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for business of the Committee on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The House, on motion of Mr. Wells, passed a bill removing the political disabilities of Geo. S. Shryock, of St. Louis, and then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. A number of amendments were made and a conference committee ordered.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Mississippi Levees providing for a commission of engineers which was passed.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Mr. CANNON from the Postoffice Committee reported a bill for prepayment of postage on printed matter. After a speech by Cannon in explanation and advocacy of the bill he moved the previous question which cut off all amendments and debate. The bill was then passed—yeas, 108; nays, 73.

Mr. PACKER (Pa.) from the Postoffice Committe reported a bill to prevent what is termed "straw bids" for carrying mails. He also reported a bill for adjusting salaries of the New York Postmaster at $6,000 and divides all other into four classes; those whose salaries are not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000; not more than $3,000 nor less than $2,000; not more than $2,000 nor less than $1,000 and those whose annual compensation is less than $1,000. Postmasters of the first three classes are to be appointed or removed with the consent of the Senate. Those of fourth class are to be appointed or removed by the Postmaster General. The bill was passed.

CORRUPTION IN THE WEST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. SENER, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, made a report in regard to the expenses, disbursements and general management of the West Judicial District of Arkansas, since its reorganization in 1871. The testimony taken covers three hundred printed pages. The Committee finds that the expenditures have been extraordinarily large, and are not in all cases supported by appropriate vouchers. For the year ending June 30th, 1871, the disbursements of Marshal Wm. A. Britton were $137,958; next year, Logan H. Roots being Marshal, they reached the extraordinary figure of $321,653; and next year, Britton being Marshal for most of the term, they fell to $264,447, making a total of $724,058 for three years, or including payments to clerks, district attorneys, and commissioners, about three-quarters of a million of dollars. The Committee had not been able to discover any sufficient explanation for these very large expenditures, and agreed that there was

A MOST LAMENTABLE STATE

of morals among Court officials in that district. As to the Judge of the district, Wm. Story, the Committee say that the records of his Court show that parties have been bailed after conviction for capital offenses, and while awaiting sentence, and while motions were pending for new trials which were never acted on; that, notwithstanding the requirements of the law that he shall examine and approve accounts current of Marshals before allowing the same, he has signed, at least in one instance, a blank account current which was filled up by the Marshal for $20,000, the same being allowed and paid at the treasury. His explanation before the Committee is characterized as lame, disconnected and unsatisfactory.

The judgment of the committee is that the great measure of reform needed for the western district of Arkansas is abolition of the district itself and its annexation to the eastern district, so there shall be but one judicial district and one judge for the territory now embraced in both districts. In order to form a judgment as to the expenditures, the committee contrast them with the judicial expenses for the whole State before the war which were in 1858 $25,000; in 1859, $19,000; and in 1860 only $16,000. The committee believes that, with the abolition of the district and such legislation as they recommend for proper examination, recordation and transmission of acts in that and other judicial districts of the United States, every door to fraud will be closed and the administration of justice can be more successfully maintained in the territory now comprising the western district than at present. They therefore unhesitatingly recommend the abolition of the present western district, and the annexation of its territory and transfer of its business to the eastern district, and that the whole district as thus reformed shall hereafter be known and called the District of Arkansas with one judge, one district attorney and one marshal.

The House soon afterward adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Exciting Rampage of Two Buffaloes.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—During the parade of John Robinson's circus through the streets of this city to-day, two buffaloes became frightened, got away from their keepers, rushed into the crowd on the sidewalks, knocking down Mrs. Sarah Harold, an elderly lady, who was holding a babe belonging to Mrs. Shipley in her arms. Mrs. Harold was struck upon the head by one of the buffaloes, cutting a terrible gash several inches in length, and also had her right hip broken. The baby received a terrible blow upon the temple, rendering it unconscious and producing spasms, from which it is feared it will not recover. The buffaloes ran down the street, but were soon under control of their keepers. The excitement at the time was intense and quite a number were crushed and bruised by the crowd. A team became frightened and ran into a carriage in which there were two ladies and a child, who were thrown out and dragged some distance with the wreck, but were unhurt.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

A Man Kills His Child, Fatally Wounds His Wife and Commits Suicide.

JEFFERSONNILLE, Ind., June 6.—John McDermott, a saloon keeper of this city, said to be under the influence of liquor most of the time, committed a horrible murder at six o'clock this evening. He has been in the habit of abusing his wife, who it is said was equally abusive to him. She left him and had applied for a divorce. The trial was set for Wednesday next. McDermott called at his mother-in-law's residence where his wife was and asked her to come back and live with him which she agreed to do on Monday. He then left the house and returned in ten minutes with a large navy revolver and found Mrs. McDermott nursing her baby: He raised the weapon and deliberately fired at her, the ball striking the baby in the forehead, passing clear through its head and lodging in the right breast of its mother, producing probably a fatal wound. He then placed the revolver to his head and blew his own brains out. The baby died instantly and little hopes are entertained for the recovery of its mother.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Inauguration of Governor Weston.

CONCORD, June 4.—Governor Weston was inaugurated to-day. In his message which he read to the Legislature, the Governor discusses at some length the subject of temperance, and intimates as his belief that the entire prohibition is against public sentiment in New Hampshire, and favors the permission of a license law of some form, which, he says, the laws, to be effective, must be in harmony with the public sentiment, but this principle has, in a great degree, been overlooked, or disregarded in our legislation on the subject of temperance, and the result has been and is that for want of proper moral support, from the public generally, the laws either cannot, or will not, be enforced. Which ever of these may be the fact the practical result is the same. The total receipts from the State tax and other sources for the past year were $740,062, and the expenditures $436,491, the excess being represented by the cash on hand and by the reduction of the State debt.

SUICIDES.

DETROIT, June 6.—R. C. Smith, a well known real estate dealer and an old citizen of this place, committed suicide this morning, with Prussic acid. The cause of the act was mental derangement caused by financial troubles.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—Ned Dromgole, of Murfresboro, after carefully hammering out a slug to load his pistol, is reported to have deliberately shot himself through the bowels. His wound is considered mortal, and the reason for the rash act is not certainly known.

OREGON!

DEMOCRACY AND VICTORY

Triumph of the Entire State and Congressional Tickets—A Sweeping Rebuke to the Credit Mobilier and Salary-Grab Administration.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A dispatch from eastern Oregon indicates that the Democrats have elected their entire State ticket. Eighteen counties give Grover five hundred and eighty-four majority.

NEW YORK June 5 —The World's special correspondent from Salem, Oregon, says: Grover, Democrat, has been re-elected Governor of Oregon, with the entire Democratic State and Congressional ticket, by one thousand majority.

Additional Election Returns.

PORTLAND, June 6.—The official vote of this county gives the Independents the District Judge, District Attorney, one Senator, four Representatives, County Clerk, Sheriff and two Commissioners. The Republicans elect one Senator, three Representatives, two Judges, Treasurer and Assessor.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

BOSTON, June 4.—At the session of the National Congress of Brewers to-day the following general resolutions, accompanied by a long preamble were adopted:

Resolved, That this Congress do now authorize and empower the Executive of the Chief Association to lay before the National Government and Legislatures of the various States all the facts and statistics they have gathered in relation to the brewing business so that the National Government and various State Legislatures may be fully cognizant of the position claimed for their business, and being thus fully informed, they may be inclined by judicious laws to recognize the same and afford protection against those who are ignorantly and unjustly its enemies; and it is further

Resolved, That measures be adopted to induce the Government to remit the duty on barley imported from Canada and by no means to increase the duty on imported hops, and it is further

Resolved, That this Congress, duly recognizing the necessity of contributing to the expenses of the government, the reduction of the national debt and the maintenance of the financial honor of the country, do urge upon the brewers individually and collectively, the wisdom of zealously watching the source of revenue to which they so largely contribute, so that, by all possible means it may be increased by an increase of business and in no way retarded for personal gain.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Congress who will consider the acceptance of a suitable address by which the public may be reached in order to lay before them their true position as brewers.

ANOTHER SERIES.

A second series, called temperance resolutions, were also adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, brewers of the United States, in Congress assembled, do hereby solemnly protest against the course so taken by so called temperance societies to hold up the use of malt liquors as tending to immorality, vice, crime or pauperism, and against their effort to influence the United States or State Legislatures against their manufacture.

Resolved, That, through our local associations, by personal effort and by means of our official organs and the Press generally, we will endeavor to influence public opinion in favor of the use of malt liquors as wholesome, nutritious and absolutely restorative, without, in any manner or form, tending to the injury of person or property, and, therefore, not calling for any police regulations.

Resolved, That local associations and individual brewers in the several States are hereby called upon to make every exertion to prevent legislation against the use of malt liquors and where laws now exist of this character to have them repealed, and it is further resolved that each and every brewer is called upon to encourage such candidate for office, whether in local, State or Federal government, who will oppose the enacting of laws prohibiting the sale of all fermented liquors, and also whenever practicable the use of their influence to have all fermented liquors sold under discrimiuating licenses.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

A long address to the President and people of the United States followed the resolution, embracing statistics of the trade in malt liquors, advocating their substitution for alcoholic drinks as a prevention of intemperance and demanding the modification of tariff assessed on raw material. The address says:

The continued agitation of total abstinence to be forced upon the people by prohibitory laws, by the unseemly parade and self debasement of female "crusaders" whom we consider to be unconscious but misguided tools in the hands of unscrupulous men, aiming at personal aggrandizement by forcibly, either by statute law or otherwise compelling the stoppage of manufacture of and all trade in beverages, must, we assure our fellow citizens, ultimately deal a death blow to the finances of the country.

There is yet another and higher than a mere financial issue which we propose to submit to the people of the whole country—it is that of personal liberty. This right to personal liberty no man and no community of men has any legal power to interfere with. The right to pursue any honest calling or trade, to change from one to another, to move from place to place, to live where and how one pleases, are but corollary to this incontestible right. The address concludes as follows: Let the watchword be, maintain the credit and honor of the United States! preserve the sovereignty of individuals and as the Union and national liberty triumphed so will the financial stability of the national government be upheld, the welfare and prosperity of the people be advanced and personal liberty be ever victorious.

In the evening a grand banquet was given the members of the congress by the New England Brewers' Association.

ROWLAND, the defaulting treasurer of Richland county, returned to Mansfield on the 18th. His defalcation is to be compromised in some manner as to give satisfaction to the authorities and to his bondsmen.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Text of the Bill For the Improvement of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following is the text of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, as passed by the House yesterday:

Section 1—That a ship canal to connect the Mississippi river with the Gulf of Mexico, commencing at some convenient point on the Mississippi river below Fort St. Phillip on the east side of said river, and terminating at some convenient point in Breton Pass in the Gulf of Mexico, shall be constructed and maintained at the expense and under the supervision and control of the government of the United States, and for this purpose the Secretary of War shall cause to be made in the most expeditious manner a thorough detailed and final survey and location of said canal. The survey and report of engineers assigned to this duty, shall exhibit complete plans and specifications of work in the construction of such survey, and the sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of such survey.

Sec. 2—That the dimensions of said canal shall not be less than two hundred feet wide at the bottom throughout the trunk and with not less that twenty-five feet in depth of water with guard gates, waste wires, locks, lock houses, basins, bridges and other erections and fixtures as may be necessary for safe and convenient navigation of said canal, and that the location of said canal shall be that indicated in the report of the engineers.

Sec. 3—That the Secretary of war shall cause said canal to be made and constructed through lands indicated in the report of engineers.

Sec. 4—That said canal shall at all times, night and day be open to the free use and navigation of all vessels and craft belonging to the United States or any of its citizens, and until otherwise provided to all nations in commercial amity with the United States free from toll or charge; that after its completion, said canal shall be maintained in good order and repairs at the expense of the United States and operated under the supervision of an officer to be detailed by the Secretary of War for said duty and under his orders, and said canal shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway connecting the Mississippi river with the Gulf of Mexico; that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States be extended and established over said canal to the same extent as it exists over the navigable waters of the United States connected thereby. The Secretary of War shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States concerning the use and navigation thereof, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, and printed copies of said rules shall be framed and hung in a conspicuous place on board all canal and river towboats, as well as in the offices at either end of the canal; also, in the postoffice and custom house at New Orleans, provided that Congress may at any time revise or abrogate such rules.

Sec. 5—That no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the construction of said Fort St. Phillip Canal until a valid title to the lands for a site and appurtenances of said canal as indicated in the report of the engineer, including a strip of land not less than 1,000 yards on each side of said canal, and also all such lands as may be required for defensive works by the United States and until the State of Louisiana shall cede its jurisdiction over said lands for the construction of said canal, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said lands or property of the United States that may be thereon during the time the United States shall be or remain owner thereof.

Sec 6—That the total cost of said canal shall not exceed eight million dollars, and no money shall be expended or liability incurred by the United States for construction until the entire work is put under contract in accordance with this act, at such prices as to secure the completion of the whole for a sum in the aggregate of not more than eight million dollars, and the sum necessary to complete said canal, not exceeding said sum of eight million dollars, is hereby appropriated, in installments of not more than one third of the aggregate cost in any one year.

Sec. 7.—That the Secretary of War shall, on receipt of the survey and report aforesaid, and without unnecessary delay, advertise for bids to construct said canal for such time and in such newspapers as he may think sufficient and he shall award the contract to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, who shall give bond with securities to the satisfaction of said Secretary that the work shall be done according to stipulation of such contract; provided, that no bid shall be received except the same is accompanied with a deposit with said Secretary of the sum of $15,000 which sum shall be forfeited to the United States and paid into the Treasury thereof in case such bidder fails for a period of thirty days after notice that his bid has been accepted to make the contract in accordance with the terms of his bid and give security as required by this act; provided, further, that the contractor or contractors shall perform their work according to plans and specifications of the engineer department and under directions thereof, and provided, further that said canal shall be fully completed for use within the period of three years from the commencement thereof and that the entire cost of such canal shall not exceed the sum of $8,000,000.

Sec. 8—That the United States reserve the right to modify the conditions and terms of the use of said canal or to amend, alter or repeal this act, if the public interest shall hereafter require it.

SINGULAR LIBERALITY

A Millionaire Deeds Almost all his Property for Benevolent Purposes.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The act of James Dick, deeding the whole of his property to the public excites much comment. He donates seven hundred thousand dollars to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the observatory at lake Tahoe; $42,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths of this city; $10,000 for an old ladies home; $10,000 to the society for the protection of animals; $25,000 to the ladies protection relief society; $10,000 to the mechanic's library and protestant orphan asylum; $25,000 to the city of San Jose for an orphan asylum; $15,000 for the erection of a bronze monument to the author of the star spangled banner in golden gate park; $300,000 for the endowment of the school of mechanical arts in California. The residue in excess, $1,780,000 to the pioneers society. He makes ample provision for his relatives and reserves the homestead and twenty-five thousand per annum for himself.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Suit Ended.

GREENSBURG, June 6.—The jury in the case of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, rendered a verdict this morning in favor of the defendants. This case was tried before Judge Sterrett of this city, and has occupied the attention of the court since Tuesday. It was an action in ejectment to recover possession of the road by the plaintiffs.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.

A cable dispatch from London says: Mr. Sergeant, Manager of the South Devon Railway, has been appointed succeeding to Mr. Bridges in the management of her Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

OHIO.

Meeting of State Democratic Committee.

Time of Holding the State Convention Changed.

THE 26TH OF AUGUST FIXED AS THE DATE.

COLUMBUS, June 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day to consider the question of changing the time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

Thirteen members of the Committee were present in person and five by proxy. A number of prominent Democrats from various parts of the State were also present.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Convention was set for July 15 at a former meeting was agreed to—Yeas, 11; nays, 5; not voting, 3.

A motion to hold the Convention on August 26 was agreed to by a vote of 16 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA.

Will of J. Edgar Thomson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The will of John Edgar Thomson which was probated to-day appoints trustees after providing for his wife, two sisters, niece and a nephew. Said trustees are to appropriate the remainder of net income of the estate after payments specified, or so much of it as may be judiciously applied thereto to the education and maintenance of female orphans of railway employees whose fathers may have been killed while in the discharge of their duties. Preference is to be given, first, to the orphans of employees engaged upon the Pennsylvania Railroad. Second, to those of the Georgia Railroad between Augusta and Atlanta, Georgia. Third, to those of lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad by lease or otherwise. Fourth, to those of employees of any other railroad company in the United States of America. The estate is valued at two million dollars.

ST. LOUIS.

Corner Stone of the Proposed New Masonic Temple Laid.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The corner stone of the new merchant's exchange building on Third street, between Pine and Chestnut was laid between six and seven o'clock this evening according to the form of the ancient order of Masons, the Grand Master of the State, Rufus E. Anderson being chief of ceremonies.

A large concourse of people was present including many of the oldest citizens of the city, members of the Merchant's Exchange, board of trade, several lodges of Masons, military companies, bands and music, president, directors and others connected with the Chamber of Commerce Company. Orations were delivered by Web. M. Samuels, President of the Merchant's Exchange and Grand Master Anderson, after which the stone was lowered to its place and adjusted after the manner of Masons.

This building will occupy two hundred and thirty-three feet on Third street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet on Pine and Chestnut streets and will be the finest in the city, costing over a million dollars. The cost of the ground was five hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. It is expected to be completed and occupied in one year from now.

SEVERE STORMS.

Great Damage to Property—Many Lives Lost.

TROY, June 7.—A heavy storm accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain, visited this place this afternoon. During its continuance one span of the new iron bridge across the Hudson to West Troy was either blown down or struck by lightning, and falling into the river, sunk four canal boats lying at the dock under it. There were fifteen persons in the boats, all of whom are supposed to have escaped. The boatss were loaded with iron ore. The span of the bridge was two hundred and forty feet long. The loss is $40,000.

UTICA, June 7.—It is reported here that twenty persons were drowned while sailing and fishing on Oneida lake to-day, and seven persons in Onondago lake. One of the most terrific thunder storms ever known has prevailed in this vicinity this afternoon and evening.

OHIO NEWS.

ENOS TAYLOR, of Zanesville, has raised a chicken with 12 toes. It can raise the dust.

THERE were 222 buildings erected in Perry county, during the year ending April 30, 1874.

THE good news that the present season will be the most bountiful, in all kinds of fruit, that Ohio has had for years, comes from all directions.

THE elevators and hoisting machines made by Henry J. Reedy, of Cincinnati, are in use in all parts of the country—from Colorado to Canada and Texas,

MASSILLON wants another little railroad. This one is to connect that city with Coshocton, and is to be laid through one of the richest mineral regions in the State.

OUT of one hundred and twenty-two indictments recently returned by the Grand Jury of Coshocton, one hundred and four were for offenses against the liquor laws.

MR. JOHN FOWLER, a prominent citizen of Youngstown, was recently stricken in the right side with paralysis, while in the act of arising from the breakfast table.

A BIRTH and a marriage occurred at a house in Carrollton, Carroll county, recently on the same day. Had a death occurred, the drama of life would have been complete.

THERE will be a grand Masonic demonstration at Wellsville, June 22d, and the probabilities just now are that Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be largely represented in the affair.

THE Youngstown Tribune puts the stock of pig iron in the Mahoning Valley at about 15,000 tons, and that in the Shenango Valley (Pa.) at near 25,000 tons—a total of 40,000 tons.

JOHN HOLLAND, of Cincinnati, manufacturer of gold pens, has received an order from the government for pens for forty different stations and departments, which he is under contract to supply.

THE grand jury of Columbiana county found seventy-eight indictments, seventy of which were for violations of the liquor laws of the State. A druggist from Salineville who had been selling on a physician's prescription three years old, was fined $150, and sentenced to ten days in the county jail.

A LARGE crowd of the citizens of Alliance, received Mrs. Reese, on her arrival at home Friday last, and on Monday evening an immense mass meeting was held in College Hall. Mrs. Reese delivered an address occupying over one hour, and was most enthusiastically greeted. The workers were out yesterday with renewed zeal, and the arrest of Mrs. Reese in this city has already had a telling effect on the cause of temperance at Alliance.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CLEARFIELD county, has nine living exsheriffs.

A NEW disease has broken out among the sheep flock in Greene county.

THE temperance people of Indiana county are waging war against cider sellers.

CUT WORMS are making fearful ravages in the young corn in different parts of Greene county.

THE Washington borough rate of tax for this year has been fixed at twenty-five mills—same as last.

MRS. PAGE, the oldest citizen of Perry township, Fayette county, died on Friday, 29th ult., in her 89th year.

JOHN ROACH has completed seventeen iron steamships since he commenced work at Chester two years ago.

THIRTEEN boy babies were baptized in Ligoneer Westmoreland county, last Saturday, and all Democrats.

IT is understood that Conlin brothers, of Baden, Beaver county, are about to start a newspaper in that place.

THERE is a woman in Waynesburg, Greene county, who is reading the Bible through for the forty-eighth time.

A FEW grains of buckwheat placed in every hill of potatoes it is said, will protect the crops from the potato bugs.

THE rolling stock has again been placed on the Sligo Branch railroad, and business on this road will be conducted as usual.

AN oil well owned by B. Vensell, on the Steiner farm, in Salem township, Clarion county, is yielding about 110 barrels in 24 hours.

A FARMER in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, has lost seven horses by a singular disease that is prevailing in that region.

THE Supervisors of Hickory township, Mercer county, were indicted for keeping impassable roads at the recent term of court.

AN old Indian axe, in shape near that of an ordinary pole axe, was found near Sharon recently. It is made of hard flinty stone.

THE coal mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny are nearly all idle, and will probably remain so until the 1st of September.

THE barn of Mr. Daniel McElroy, Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, was recently struck by lightning and totally consumed.

THE next annual fair of the Washington County Agricultural Society will be held in Washington on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, and Thursday, Oct. 1st.

A NUMBER of coal banks in Hickory township, Mercer county, resumed operations on Tuesday at a reduction in wages of ten per cent per ton.

THEY are to have a new iron bridge over the Conemaugh river, at Blairsville. It will be built conjointly by Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

A WOMAN named Mrs. Stugart, of Woodward township, Clearfield county, recently gave birth to triplets, the smallest of which weighed seven pounds.

A FEW days since, a vein of iron ore 18 to 20 inches thick, was discovered within 100 yards of the new railroad, some two miles south of Berlin, Somerset county.

THE new Lutheran church at Wilmore Cambria county, will soon be crowned with an elegant spire. The church when finished will be an ornament to the town.

THE number of persons thrown out of employment by the late stoppage of work at the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rolling mills and mines is said to be 1700.

SAMUEL C. ROEDER, of Gehrysville, Bucks county, was killed recently by a horse which he was riding rearing and falling upon his master with his full weight.

OF the five principal anthracite coal regions in this State, four of them show an aggregate loss in tonnage, as compared with last year, to corresponding time, of 249,510 tons.

A GENTLEMAN recently walked down Broad street in Hazelton, Luzerne county, with seven daughters dressed alike, creating quite a sensation among the sidewalk ornaments.

THE new hall of the Frohsinn Singing Society, of New Castle, was dedicated one day last week, the Great Western Band of this city furnishing the instrumental music for the occasion.

SAMUEL GARBER, of South Strabane, Washington county, has a calf which he bought of Edward Rush, of West Bethlehem township, that when a few days less than two weeks old weighed 125 pounds.

ELLSWORTH SHIVELY who had charge of a six pound parrot gun at Brownsville, on Decoration day had his right hand and wrist torn into shreds by a premature discharge of the gun. His face and neck also were seriously burned.

THE twenty-fourth annual commencement of St. Francis College, Lorretto, will take place on the 26th inst. The commencement exercises for the Female Academy in the same town will take place on the 27th inst.

A RESIDENT of Wilkes-barre is building a house without frame, weather boards, or plastering. It is made simply of 2 by 4 inch scantling, plained and grooved for a separate tongue and these placed on the edge and nailed down securely.

IN a fight at Southampton township, Franklin county, Thos. Gilbert was struck on the temple and killed, by a stone thrown by Bob. Mooney. Gilbert attacked Mooney with a knife and he threw the stone in self defense.

JOHN L. HAYS, ESQ., of Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, during three days last week killed 827 potato bugs which he found on seven-teen vines. The largest haul made at one time was 153.

THE laying of a track for a new railroad in Somerset county, from Garrett to Berlin, is being vigorously pushed. This road will open up one of the finest semi-bituminous coal fields in the western portion of this State, it is said.

THE Waynesburg Messenger tells of a female dog belonging to Thos. Gladden, residing near Morrisville, Greene county, that recently lost her litter of pups, and immediately selected from a brood of young chickens a black chick upon which bestowed the most tender care.

MISS SARANA NEFF, daughter of Mr. Joel Neff, of Slatington, Lehigh county, a young miss of near 12 years of age, weighs 180 pounds. She stands 4 feet 10 inches in height, and measeres 4 feet 4 inches around the shoulders, and 3 feet around the waist.

A YOUNG man named Foreman, from the vicinity of Pittsburgh recently visited a relative of the same name living in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, and disappeared a few days after with the relatives watch and horse in his possession. The thief was subsequently captured and committed for trial,

THE Greensburg Argus says: John Lopes, of East Huntingdon township, who was so badly beaten by some roughs in April last, has since died of the injuries received at their hands. Informations have been made against six of the desperadoes but only one man, named Thomas Murphy, has been arrested.

THE Allentown Democrat says: Among the inmates of our County Poor House is an aged female with a beard so strong that she has to be shaved twice a week. When she first came to the institution she was suspected of being a man in disguise, but circumstances have since transpired which have entirely satisfied the officers in charge that she really is a bearded female.

THE Sharpsville Advertiser says: several of the coal banks on the Sharpsville & Oakland Railroad resumed operations on Tuesday morning, the miners consenting to a reduction of ten per cent on wages. They were not on a strike, the works having stopped on account of the stagnation in trade.

A BOILER maker named Thos. Woods, aged about 60 years, was knocked down by a passing train at Oil City on Tuesday evening and one car passed directly over his head, crushing it to a jelly. A singular fatality seems to have been pursuing the deceased recently, as his son was killed by the cars about four months ago, and his shop was burned about one month ago.

BURGLARS recently visited the house of W. J. Cook, Cecil township, Washington county, and stole in the cellar and took all his butter, canned fruit, a shoulder of bacon, and stripped the clothes line of shirts, skirts, &c. From there they went to Wm. Cook's and plundered the spring-house and smoke-house of their contents. They next went to the tool house near by and took a number of grain sacks.

A LAW-LESS chap named Richard Lawry one day last week travelled through Hickory township, Mercer county, drawing a revolver upon every person he met. He fired at several persons, one of whom, a little son of Mr. Speed, was shot in the foot. In the evening a man named James Walls was seriously stabbed by Lawry, while attempted to keep him from plunging a knife into another man.

THE bridle on a mare belonging to Mr. Peter Heifley, Somerset county, became unfastened one day last week, when the horse dashed furiously along the pike to the lane leading to Mr. Heifley, made the turn all right, kept the road up the lane, went safely through the gate at the barn and into the stable through an open door, and stopped just as the top of the buggy came in contact with the barn, without injury to herself, harness, buggy or the frightened occupants.

GRANT AND THE SALARY GRAB.

A correspondent propounds the following:

Was General Grant nominated for the second term when he signed the salary grab? Please publish your answer.

W. H.

Yes. He was nominated and re-elected. The salary grab passed the House on Saturday, March 1st, 1873. The Senate non-concurred, and it was referred to the conference committee. On Monday, March 3, one day prior to Grant's second inauguration, Mr. Garfield made the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill to the House, and which placed Grant's salary at fifty thousand and Senators and Representatives at seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The House after considerable wrangling passed the bill the same day by a vote of 103 yeas to 94 nays. We do not remember the vote in the Senate. The bill was immediately carried to Grant and received his signature. Had he delayed signing it twenty-four hours his grab would have been lost, as the Constitution provides that the salary of the President shall not be increased during the term he may be serving, and in one day after the President made the steal a law with his signature, he was inaugurated for the second term.—[EDS. POST.

UNITED STATES GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

Below will be found a list of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn for the ensuing term of the United States District and Circuit Courts at Williamsport:

GRAND JURORS.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh; Dr. A. W. Crawford, Emlenton; Hon. W. S. Jayne, Towanda; Hon. H. D. Foster, Greensburg; Hon. Wm. M. Hall, Bedford; Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. G. Campbell, Butler; Geo. W. Lathey, Erie; Philip Brown, Meadville; Wm. K. Gilliland, Sunville; John A. Happer, Finleyville; Pearson Church, Meadville; Chas. McKnight, Pittsburgh; Theo. S. Wilson, Clarion; Joseph B. Welsh, Bealsville; W. Mix, Towanda; S. McCamant, Tyrone; Archibald McAlister, Springfield Furnace; D. McMurtry, Huntingdon; J. B. Niles, Wellsboro; R. A. Mercur, Towanda; Dr. A. M. Pollock, Pittsburgh; Hon. John Phelan, Waynesburg.

PETIT JURORS.

Hon. Russell Errett, Pittsburgh; Hon. J. S. Rutan, Beaver; S. B. Weimer, West Newton; S. L. McHenry, Pittsburgh; Rev. James Allison, Butler; W. D. Brandon, Butler; Geo. W. Hamilton, Beaver; Herman H. North, Juniata; T. L. Martin, Franklin, Hon. Benj. Junkin, New Wilmington; James McBride, Monongahela City; Thos. A. Saward, East Smithfield; Thos. Smith, Allegheny City; W. A. Mickey, Washington; Hamilton Larimer, Greensburg; Gustavus Eblish, Erie; Robt. A. Sayres, Waynesburg; W. Lawrence, Towanda; Charles Frahley, Towanda; Ira Nichols, Susquehanna; Rev. George Hill, Blairsville; W. W. Watson, Susquehanna; Rev. A. J. Endsley, Johnstown; Rev J. A. Miller, Allegheny; Joseph C. Graff, Brownsville; Edward Provost, Russell Hill; Rev. L. R. Beacom, Brownsville; Rev. Edmund Williams, Monongahela City; D. R. Corbus, New Brighton; W. K. Craighead, Cannonsburg; O. C. House, Monongahela City; John Hague, Pittsburgh; C. M. Boush, Meadville; Jacob Sawyer, Brownsville; Joseph, Timmery, Butler; Jos. H. Williams, Montrose; R. R. Campbell, Waynesburg; P. C. Knox, Pittsburgh; Dr. S. R. Diffenbacker, Butler; C. B. Kennedy, Pittsburgh; Robert Arthurs, Pittsburgh, M. J. McGann, Pittsburgh; C. C. Craft, Pittsburgh; W. H. Forsyth, Pittsburgh; George W. Clay, Pittsburgh; R. D. Borland, Pittsburgh; Harry L. Agnew, Pittsburgh; J. C. Kiser, Pittsburgh; Captain W. Dalgeish, Pittsburgh; James Hood, Indiana; Llewellyn Ellsbree, Towanda; J. A. McKee, Lewistown; Prof. Alonzo Linn, Washington; G. T. Edwards, Cannelton; Joseph Johnson, Darlington; J. R. Harrah, Beaver; A. M. Bennett, Covington; Rev. Wm. F. Hamilton, Livermore; S. A. McClung, Pittsburgh.

WILLS PROBATED.

The will of James Clark, late of Moon township, was admitted to probate yesterday in the Register's office. He directs that one hundred acres of land on the west end of the farm on which he lives, be equally divided between Nancy Clark and Margaret Clark; another hundred acres on the same farm between Mary McNight, formerly Mary Clark, and Emily Clark. The son, Louis Clark, is directed to pay to the two

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

H. O. Tibbins, charged by Joseph Hartman with assault and battery, was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

John Cupps, indicted for the larceny of an overcoat, on oath of J. B. Lea, was found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the cost of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the workhouse for four months.

Wm. Jones, indicted on oath of H. A. Price for the larceny of an overcoat valued at thirty dollars, was found guilty, fined six cents and costs, and sent to the workhouse for one year.

The case of L. L. Book, indicted on oath of James O'Neil for assault and battery, was settled, accused paying costs.

Robert Matthews was found not guilty of selling liquor to minors. The same defendant plead guilty to an indictment for assault and battery on oath of the same prosecutor, Benjamin Meyer.

S. M. James, indicted for perjury on oath of L. Weller. Nolle prosequi allowed on payment of costs.

Emanuel Jackson, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Evan E. Davis, was found not guilty, and prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Lena Hoffman, charged by Louisa Wolf with forgery was acquitted and the prosecutrix ordered to pay costs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Rea, Hill & Co. vs. Cowling & Lodge et al is still on trial.

The board of school directors of Wilkins sub-district filed an application for permission to borrow money not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for erecting a school house.

An application was also made for a division of Wilkins township school property, and a rule to show cause was granted on James Kelly, Esq.

In the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. John Fullerton administrator of J. W. Backer, deceased, an action on a promissory notes, a verdict was returned by agreement for $11,436 77 for plaintiff.

District Court—Judges Ewing, White and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of P. McCoy vs. Harcum and Carrigan, an action for damages for false arrest, the jury found for defendants.

McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker, an action on a mortgage, is still on trial.

The case of A. Stinner vs. J. S. Neil et al., is still on trial.

There will be no Court held in the Common Pleas or District Courts to-day.

The argument list will be resumed before Judge Ewing to-morrow. The two cases on trial will probably consume the balance of the week. At their conclusion jury trials will be postponed until the September term.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

S. B. Kennedy, creditor, vs. Robbins & Brinton, debtors, Warren county. Hearing on motion for injunction continued to the 6th of July next. Smith and Raymond for and Watson contra.

Reese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. On petition of creditors presented, order made for a discontinuance of these proceedings, with Register Willard's certificate recommending the same, presented, order made allowing the same on payment of costs.

James McGovern vs. steam-tug Tom Rees, in admiralty. D. W. C. Carroll & Co. allowed to intervene. Barton for intervenors. John Burford also allowed to intervene.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Chas. Jones plead guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. He also plead guilty to assault. Wm. Randall was the prosecutor in both cases.

Chas. C. Howard "acknowledged the corn", on a charge of larceny preferred by George Brenfang.

John Woods charged with the same offense by the same prosecutor, was acquitted.

Etta Leasure, plead guilty of larceny, charged by S. R. Sloan, and was sentenced to the Reform School.

Thos. O'Neal and Patrick Herron plead guilty to larceny, charged by Wm. H. Gildersleeve.

Lena Hoffman was convicted of larceny as bailee, charged by Christina Schotter.

Albert J. Baum was convicted of Sunday liquor selling.

Chas. Jones was acquitted of a charge of larceny made by Patrick McMahon.

John O'Brien alias John Bishop, was convicted of having entered a building with intent to commit a felony. The prosecutor was J. H. Dittman.

In the case of Winfield Maxwell, Kate Maxwell and May Henry charged with burglary by Mrs. Fisher, the jury were out.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Isaac J. Deeds, creditor, vs. Joseph S. Smith, debtor, Washington county. Debtor adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to P. A. Knox, Register, Waynesburg. Meeting of creditors to be held at Washington.

J. T. Stockdale, President, &c., creditor, vs. Emma A. Sproat, debtor. Allegheny. On answer and demand for trial by jury presented. Same granted at the next term at Pittsburgh.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt. Erie county. Argument on exceptions to the opinion of Register Woodruff, on the claim of Hon. S. P. Johnson. Shiras for, and Stoner against exceptions. Decision of Court withheld.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana county. Register's report as to certain judgments confirmed, the same not to prejudice Dr. Thomas Murray's exceptions filed thereto.

James McGovern vs. the steamtug "Tom Rees," in admiralty. James H. Williams, S. M. Packer, pilot, S. M. Packer, assignee, &c. J. O. Jones and others allowed to intervene.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John Koch plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Philipina Sciaber.

John H. Monroe, charged by T. H. Riages with larceny, entered the same plea.

Daniel Donovan charged with an attempt to commit an assault and battery upon Mary Darkin and Mark B. Darkin, was acquitted of both charges and the costs divided in both cases.

The case of George Hawkinson is on trial. He is charged with having committed assault and battery on Catharine Koch.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Rea & Hill vs. Cowling & Lodge the jury found for the plaintiff for $5 75.

Lucinda Tilbrook vs. Herman McDowell, an action to recover the value of certain stocks. Verdict for the plaintiff for $439 60.

The hearing of the matter of the various appeals from the assessments of the County Commissioners, was postponed until a future day, to be fixed by the Court.

Jury trials have been discontinued until the September term.

The argument list will be taken up to-day.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The two cases of McClean's assignees vs. Schoonmaker, and Steiner vs. John S. Neal and William Oliver & Co., are still on trial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111
U. S. Sixes, 1881	116¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121
Five-Twenties, 1862	113½
Five-Twenties, 1864	114½
Five-Twenties, 1865	114½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	114½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (now issue)	115
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120½
Ten-Forties	113¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	113¾
Currency Sixes	114½
New Five Per Cents	113

STOCKS.

Western Union	72¾
Adams Express	108
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80½
American Express	60½
United States Express	49½
Pacific Mail	41½
New York Central	98¼
Erie	13¼
Erie preferred	21½
Harlem	128½
Harlem preferred	134
Michigan Central	93
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Northwestern common	39½
Northwestern preferred	74½
Rock Island	92½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	52½
Toledo and Wabash	35½
Fort Wayne	94¾
Chicago and Alton	102
Ohio and Mississippi	25½
St. Paul	38
St. Paul preferred	56
T. C. and I. C.	18¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121
Five-Twenties, 1862	113¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	114½
Five-Twenties, 1865	114½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	114½
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
Five-Twenties, 1868	120½
New Fives	113¼
Ten-Forties	113¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	488
Missouri	90½
Tennessee, old	80½
Tennessee, new	79
Virginia, new	72¾
Virginia, old	58
North Carolina, old	30
North Carolina, new	12½

STOCKS.

Canton	39
Western Union Telegraph	72¾
Quick Silver	27
Adams Express	107¾
Fargo	79½
American Express	60½
United States Express	49½
Pacific Mail	42
New York Central	98¼
Erie	13¼
Erie preferred	21½
Harlem	128½
Harlem preferred	134
Michigan Central	93
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Northwestern common	39½
Northwestern preferred	74½
Rock Island	92½
New Jersey Central	103½
St. Paul	38
St. Paul preferred	57½
Toledo and Wabash	35½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	66
Fort Wayne	94
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	29
R. I. and P.	—
Chicago and Alton	100
Chicago and Alton preferred	106½
Ohio and Mississippi	25½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	96½
Burlington and Quincy	100
Lake Shore	74½
Panama	94¾
Illinois Central	91
Union Pacific	34½
Central Pacific	93½
Union	86
Hartford and Erie	7
Delaware & Lackawanna	109½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, June 11, 1874.

REMARKS:—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand was fair and sales were regular as a general thing, at prices that have ruled for some days. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heading; prices, of course, were governed altogether by circumstances. Hog Products—The market was decidedly a firm one, with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export; the rates, however, have undergone no change, although the tendency is in that direction; leading dealers that have a good supply on hand are jubilant over the situation. Flour—The market was a steady one with a moderate demand; the receipts have fallen off, still the supply is ample in first hands for all ordinary purposes. Butter—The market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers; the general impression is that prices will go no lower. Cheese—The demand has fallen off and prices are a shade lower; the supply in the market is ample. Potatoes—Are dull; holders of old stock are anxious to sell out; the decline during the week has been a large one; the bottom has not yet been reached.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,279	Corn, sks	1,020
Butter, pks	20	Cheese, bxs	223
Oats, sks	4,831	Bacon, pcs	—
Bacon, tcs	647	Apples, bbls	—

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—Are out of season; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them.

APPLE BUTTER—The firmness we have noted for some time continues; sales were to a fair extent at 70@80c per gallon; the hot weather will soon check operations in this article; the market at present is well supplied.

ASHES—The market was entirely devoid of animation; the sales for some time have been confined to the wants of the local trade; the present rates are: soda ash common 3½@4c; refined 4½@4¾c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—We are reported a fair trade demand; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to report; India ale $11; XX ale $10; X ale $9; porter $10; half barrels in proportion.

BUTTER—The market was dull; prices are weak and very uncertain; holders are very anxious to realize; the general opinion is that prices are about as low as they can go; the present rates are: choice roll 18c; good to prime 14@16c; common to fair 10@12c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was decidedly a dull one, with more sellers than buyers; sales are made by the car load at a very low figure, and from store at 13@13½c per gallon.

BEANS—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The sales for the season were large. The extreme rates are $2 10, 2 25@2 35 per bushel, the latter for choice white navy.

BEESWAX—The current rates are: white wax 38@40c; yellow 33@35c per lb. The demand is improving.

BROOM CORN—Steady; dealers report sales at the following: Hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per pound.

BAGGING—In ample supply; we quote Penn mill, two bushel 35c; two and a half bushel 40c; three bushel 50c.

BROOMS—In good supply; prices are unchanged.

CANNED GOODS—Since the heated term has set in, the demand has been more active. Tomatoes, 3 lb cans $2 25 per dozen; peaches, 3 lb cans $3 25; 2 lb do $2 35 per dozen; corn, Winslows, $2 65; Baltimore $2 per dozen.

COUNTRY BACON—We have to report an active market and a good demand; previous prices have been fully maintained; we quote: hams 10@11c per pound; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed do 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7¾c; country lard 9@10c.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off; prices have declined and stocks have accumulated; we quote: Ohio factory at 14@14½c; Western Reserve dairy 10½@11c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@16½c; old New York Goshen 18@18½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Market firm; we note sales in a regular way at $18@20 per bbl.

CEMENT—The market was steady; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $7 50@8 per case.

DRIED SWEET CORN—We note sales at 9@10c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples choice 11@12c; peaches halves 13c; mixed 8@10c; peeled 18@20c per lb.

EGGS—Are selling at 16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The demand has fallen off; the sales were confined to lots merely sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade; we quote: St. Louis $9@10 per bbl; choice winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $3@4 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, dealers report a fair trade demand; the eastern market is reported firmer; coffee quoted ¼@½c higher; the advance will no doubt produce a similar result here; sugars are strong with an upward tendency in prices; the advance before noted has been maintained. Molasses and syrups maintain their firmness; the following are the rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 25½c; choice 24½c; prime 23c; good 22c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 27c; loose 26½c. Roasted Java 39c per lb.

Sugars—The market for refined sugars is strong, tending upward. We quote as follows: Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard C¶ 10¼c; Standard hards 11⅝c; Franklin extra 9½c; American extra C, 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 per lb; Gunpowder 55c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 85c; choice 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@14c per lb.

Oat Meal—Per keg $5 00; per barrel $9 50.

Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8½c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Spices.—Grain pepper 27c; grain allspice 20c; whole cloves 60c; cassia 40c; nutmegs $1 25. ground spices in 6 pound cans mustard 38c; allspice 25c; cinnamon 55c; ginger 30c; cloves 65c; cayenne pepper 55c; white pepper 65c.

GRAIN—The market was anything but an active one; sales were restricted to limited amounts; there were but few changes to note. Wheat—the demand and sales limited to the wants of the trade; we quote No. 1 spring $1 25@1 30; red winter $1 35@1 40; amber $1 45; white $1 48@1 50 per bushel. Oats are steady, notwithstanding the heavy receipts, we quote mixed 58c; prime white 60c. Corn is dull; we are reported sales of car 78@80c; shelled 74@76c. The supply was fully up with the demand. Rye steady, not much doing; we quote nominally at $1@1 05. Barley—Prices are nominal at $1 50@1 60 for choice No. 1.

FISH—The demand has fallen off. The following are the rates: Sales Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $31; No. 1 mess Mackerel $26; Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackeral $23. No 1 Bay Mackeral $19. Extra No 2 Shore Mackeral $18. No 2 large Bay Mackeral $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackeral $16@16 50. Mew No 3 Mackerals $14 25. George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50. Medium do $5. Lake Trout, per half barrel, $7 50. White fish, ½ half barrel $7 50. Dake Herring $5 50; Potomac Herring $6 75 per bbl, half bbls $3 63. Potomac Shad $7 per half bbl. Burlington Herring, sugar cured, 30 in a box, $1 75. On half bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

HAY—The market was a dull one; the supply of baled exceeds the demand; baled sold on wharf and from depot $20@25; sales of wagon hay in Allegheny $25@33 as per quality; straw, sales range from $15@17 per ton.

HONEY—Sales clover 25c; buckwheat [illegible] per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $4 75@5 25 per bushel.

LARD OIL—The market was firm with a fair trade demand; sales No 1 winter strand 92@93c per gallon; summer strand 89@90c; No 2 at 70@75c per gallon.

PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand; the card rates are: Hams, s. c. canvassed 14c; shoulders 9¾c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues $6 50@7 00 per dozen; common shoulders 8½c; rib sides 10¾c; short rib 11¼c; clear 11¾c; mess pork $19 50 per bbl.; lard, tierces, 12¼@12½c; half bbls 13c; buckets 13½c; in 3-lb pails 14c; in 5-lb pails 14¼c; in 6-lb pails 14½c; ham sausage 10.

MILL FEED—Dull; bran $1 05@1 10 per cwt; middlings $1 30@1 40; oat meal $1 90@2.

POTATOES—The market is dull; prices are very uncertain; we quote old stock in first hands $1@1 12½; new crop $4 50@6 per bbl.

RAGS—Are steady; mixed 2½@3c.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bushel.

TALLOW—In fair demand 6½@7c per pound.

WHISKY—Sales highwines at $1@1 01 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 11, 1874.

REMARKS:—There was a downward tendency apparent to-day as relates to crude, although prices are unchanged from those of last report. The refined market continues dull and rules at the low price heretofore quoted. Our telegraphic dispatches indicate a somewhat better feeling in the foreign export trade at New York, but that improvement has not yet reached the market in this part of the country.

CRUDE

Went backward somewhat after the rise of yesterday and is now very nearly at former rates; United is quoted at $1 10 at river; at wells 77½@82½c; immediate shipment 90c.

PARKER'S.

7,000 bbls United at well	77½@82½
4,000 do immediate shipment	90

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 15 per barrel; at wells 73c.

REFINED.

The home refined market was quiet and unchanged with sales at works f. o. b. 11@11¼c in car load lots.

Philadelphia—Market dull and quiet; spot 12¼c; July 12¾@12½c.

New York—The market is slightly improved; spot quoted at 12½@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

Are dull. Prices are nominal. City $1 55; Country $1 50.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 10—The Herald says: The petroleum markets opened firm and closed easier. On the upper road the market opened at $1 17½ and closed at $1 12½. The market at Parkers Landing was 82½c for United at wells, closing at 77½c; immediate shipment at river was 90c. The home refined market was 6½@7c in bulk and 10½@11c in bbls. Benzine $1 25 per bbl.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 spot	$1 17½
1,500 do	1 16½
1,000 do	1 15
1,000 do	1 12½

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	82½
3,000 bbls do	80
2,000 bbls do	77½
4,000 bbls immediate shipment	90

NEW YORK, June 10.—Closing of 9th.—The import of business from first hands is moderate, current prices being lowest. The market can partly be called decidedly better, as the export inquiry is good. Crude in bulk 4¾@5c; do shipping orders 9c; refined 12½c for contracts and about 12¾c from receiver's hands; cases 17@17½c; naptha 7½c; sales 1,000 bbls refined high test, private terms; 4,500 bbls refined 12½c. Philadelphia—unsettled and rather weak; refined 12¾c.

OIL CITY, June 10.—Market quiet at $1 15@1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 10.—Market dull and unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—Market very dull; nothing doing; sellers holding for higher figures; about $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—Market quiet; nothing doing; nominally $1 12½.

TIDIOUTE, June 10.—Market very dull at 80c.

PARKER'S LANDING, June 10.—Market for United $1 10 at river.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Market dull; S. W. 12½c; crude 4¾c; cases 17½c; sales none; futures—July 12¾@12½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was a moderately active one notwithstanding the heat the sales were larger than the previous week. The offerings as usual presented every variety from choice fat cattle to mean, lean ones; for the latter, however, the demand was weak and prices not very satisfactory. Prices have undergone scarcely any change. Eastern buyers were on hand in good numbers and were able to procure all the stock they wanted. The advices from the East were considered favorable and assisted trade very materially. Taken as a whole the market was an average one and neither buyers nor sellers had much to boast of. A continuance of the present kind of weather will soon cause buyers to purchase more sparingly. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 pound steers, fine and smooth	$6 75@6 90
Extra 1,000@1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Good 1,000@1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 75@6 00

Common stock was dull and prices uncertain; good fat light cattle were in active demand and sold readily at full prices.

SHEEP.

The receipts since our last have fallen off as compared with last week. The market was a slim one. Buyers seemed indifferent about purchasing to any extent. Towards the close, however, a better feeling prevailed and the market became stronger. This feeing was assisted by dispatches from the East reporting a firm market and an improved demand. Of the offerings some 35 cars were purchased and shipped to the New York and Philadelphia market.

The following are the present asking rates:

PRICES.

Extra clipped, 100 lbs	$6 50@6 75
Prime do 90@95 lbs	6 75@6 00
Good do 80@85 lbs	5 00@5 50
Common 70@75 lbs	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

The market was decidedly a dull one. The warm weather is not favorable for the hog market. The result was a material decline in prices and but few sales. Several dealers withdrew their stock, refusing to take the rates that were offered.

The following are the nominal rates.

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$6 10@6 12½
Yorkers	5 25@5 05
Baltimore	5 65@5 75

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was an active one. The offerings being light the dealers took hold freely and the pens were soon cleared. As a general thing the cattle were not so heavy as last week. They were what may be termed good, medium kind that has been more fancied latterly than any other. Of course, there was a certain set of grumblers who can never see anything bright in the future. There was an increased number of bulls on sale, but they were all disposed of and commanded good prices. Prime Illinois stibers sold at $4 75@5 50 per cwt and some inferior stock from the adjoining counties sold as low as $3 50 per cwt. One lot of country cattle from Washington county, 13 head, sold for $4 00@4 50 per cwt.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra to fancy, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Good to prime, fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Fair to medium	6 00@6 25
Common	5 25@5 75
Bulls as per quality and condition	3 50@5 50
Mixed stock	3 00@4 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale footed up to about 800 head, a falling off as compared with last week of 200 head. Notwithstanding the falling off the supply was fully up with the demand. The market was a very slow one and prices were very unsatisfactory. The following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra sheep, 100@110 lb	$6 00@6 25
Fair do 80@90 lb	5 00@5 25
Medium do 75@80 lb	4 00@4 25

LAMBS.

The offerings were not large. The current rates were $2 50, 3 50@4 00 as per quality.

HOGS.

As usual at this season of the year the demand was limited and sales were small. The extreme rates were $5 50@6 50 per cwt. gross.

MILCH COWS.

The offerings were small and as a general thing common in point of quality. Common was dull and sold from $15@30 per head, whilst good milchers sold from $50@60 per head.

CALVES.

The number of calves offered was limited and were gobbled up early in the day. The prices paid ranged from 4½@6c per lb. as to age.

HORSES.

There was one car load of horses reported as having arrived, but they were not offered for sale, and would be shipped eastward.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Customs receipts $364,000. Treasury disbursements $57,000. Specie engagemenss for to-morrow's steamers $160,000. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling quiet at $4 87½ for sixty days and $4 99@4 90½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 110¾@111¼, closing at 111. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Borrowing flat 2 per cent. Clearings $37,000,000. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds firm but sales small. Governments firm.

The stock market has been firm during the day and advanced ¼@¾ per cent. in the general list. A very quiet business was done. Erie was exceptionally active and strong and advanced from 30¼ to 32½ on higher quotations from London covering for short sales, and the prevailing opinion that the financial question before Congress will be settled before the end of the week. Sales between ten and two o'clock were 60,000 shares. During the day sales were made of 10,000 Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore and 11,000 Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour quiet; superfine Western and State $4 60@5 15; common to good $5 60@6 10; good to choice $6 15@6 40. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago $1 42@1 43; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 47; No. 1 spring $1 48@1 51. Rye heavy and lower; Canada in bond $1 06. Barley and malt quiet. Corn firmer; western mixed 80@83c; high mixed and yellow 83@86c. Oats dull and heavy; mixed western 61@62½c; white 67@70c; Hay—shipping $1 16. Hops steady; low to fair 10@20c. Coffee firm at 17@20¼c. Sugar firm at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum dull, heavy and lower; crude 4¾c; refined 12¾c. Pork firmer at $18. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; pickled shoulders bulk 7c; middles quiet at 9¾@10¼c. Lard quiet and firmer at 11 7-16c. Butter heavy at 20@26c. Cheese heavy at 12½@13¾c. Whisky lower at 99¼c@$1.

DRY GOODS.

The trade movement was generally slow, but heavy cassimeres were under one dollar, and prints showed some improvement. Cotton goods were firm but inactive. Garner's prints jobbing freely at 7½c. Bordered prints and white ground figured fancy prints in steady request. Dress goods and shawls dull. Ribbons and milliners silks doing fairly at auction.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 10—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat, demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 21 cash; seller June $1 20¾; seller July No 3 $1 15; rejected $1 05. Corn, demand fair and prices advanced; 61¾c cash or seller June; 61¾@61¼c seller July; 61¾c seller August. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 43¾c cash; 43¾c seller July; rejected 43c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 85c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady and in moderate demand; held higher $16 85 cash or June. Lard steady and in moderate demand 11c cash; 11¾c seller July. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of shoulders at 6¾c seller July. Bran 12@13c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 95c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Cotton steady at 17¾c. Flour a shade higher at 6 15@6 25. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn steady at 65@67c. Oats quiet at 50@57c. Rye dull at 95c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork, lard, bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 95c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 red $1 37; No. 2 do $1 33. Corn firm at 65@66c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white, car lots, 10c; Ohio State, test 150°, 13c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 47; No. 2 do $1 35; amber $1 35½@1 35¾c seller July; No. 2 red $1 35. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; low mixed 64¾@65c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 51½c; No. 2, 49½c; Michigan 50c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Cotton, Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet; pork $18 25; bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¼@10½c; sugar-cured hams 13½c; plain 12¼c; bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard 12½@12¾c. Whisky steady at 95c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 17@17¼c. Flour dull and nominal Corn scarce and firm at 76c. Oats dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 10.—Cotton dull at 14¾@15¾c. Flour quiet at $6@8 25. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 40. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 65@68c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No. 2 do $1 23¾. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 45c. Rye dull; No. 1, 85c. Barley dull and prices nominal; No. 1 $1 30; No. 3, 98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer at 80@81c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at $1 03. Provisions quiet. Pork $18 25@18 50. Butter dull at 18@23c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet; western reserve 12@13c. Eggs easier and unchanged Flour very dull; Ohio and Indiana $7 75. Wheat very weak. Rye steady at 98c. Corn declining at 84c. Oats unsettled at 60@62c. Petroleum dull and declining; refined 12½@12¾c. Whisky unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn in moderate demand at 72c; western 58c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last was a quiet one. Shearing in most of the western counties has been pushed forward and a large amount of work has been performed here. There is a large amount of the new clip ready to move. There is, however a material difference in the views of dealers which has operated as a check on trade so far. Producers are not disposed to accept the figures that are offered; they prefer in most cases to wait and take the chances. There is such a thing as holding on too long. The Eastern markets are reported active with stocks largely reduced. As the supply of old is nearly exhausted we may daily expect transactions in the new.

The following are the present rates:

PRICES.

Fine fleece, XXX	45c
Fine do XX	42c
Common and X	40c
Tub-washed	43@45c
Pylled, X	40c
Unwashed	25@28c
Pulled, commun	35c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 11, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₱ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₱ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	₱ case	7 20
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	₱ case	8 00
Less quantity	₱ case	8 5
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	5½@6 c
Less quantity	₱ lb	6 @6¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	@2¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@3 c
sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb	@2¼c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ lb	@7 c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@8 c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb	@1¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₱ lb	@3¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb	@3¾c
Muriatic acid	₱ lb	@4½c
Nitric acid	₱ lb	@15 c
Chloride calcium	₱ lb	@2½c
Pure alumina	₱ lb	@10 c
Lump alum	₱ lb	3½@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 4, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	12c
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c
Strawberries	25c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	15c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Green peas, ½ peck	50c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50